ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

Established 1914

A Weekly Business Paper for Those Who Make, Sell, or Buy Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, Essential and Fatty Oils

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WILLIAMS HAYNES, President
IRA P. MACNAIR, Secretary F. F. BURGIN, Treasurer
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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

VOLUME X, NUMBER 13 [MARCH 29, 1922

STRAWS

Prophecy always involves an element of risk, yet it is impossible to make even the most casual survey of the chemical markets at the present time without becoming comfortably optimistic regarding the trend of the times. Since the beginning of the year the tendency of the market to develop shortages has become more and more pronounced. The falling market of the past two years discouraged the accumulation of stocks to such an extent that every buying order of any size which has come in recently has forced firmer prices immediately. This has not been pronounced with those materials which have remained in the control of American manufacturers, where increased supplies have been readily obtained by expanding plant operations, but it has been especially noticeable in connection with those items which have passed from the control of makers to that of importers, and which have not been extensively stocked here.

The advance of red prussiate of potash from an easy price of 29c at the first of the year to a high point of 79c recently when supplies practically vanished; the shortage of barium chloride which drove the price from $50 per ton to $80 per ton within three weeks; the firmness of ammonium sulfate which forced an advance from slack price of $2.60, f.a.s., to a very firm price of $3.25 in less than a month; the advance on nitrate of soda from $2.35 to $2.85 in two weeks; and the stiffening of spot sodium nitrite from 6½c to 9½c in six weeks; each of these is an instance of the effect of recent buying in this market. Contributing causes have been different in each case, but certainly the universal primary cause was the receipt of buying orders in a market bare, or nearly so, of supplies to fill them. Instance is piling upon instance of the spread of this condition throughout the market. No straw could point more clearly the direction of the wind. Buyers are entering the market. Confidence is slowly but surely returning, and lack of confidence more than anything else has been the key to the long months of pessimism through which we have been passing.

WHEN IS A FINE CHEMICAL FINE?

The extreme looseness with which a trade, especially the chemical trade, is accustomed to apply the terms classifying its products has come into serious question during the last few months following the efforts of various governments to protect their own industries from cut-throat foreign competition. So far as can be determined there has never been a hard and fast rule classifying chemicals as "fine" and heavy," and it is extremely doubtful if there ever will be. Yet the importance of this question in the administration of the import licensing systems of Great Britain seems paramount. E. J. Parry, a prominent chemical manufacturer of Great Britain, recently gave the British Board of Trade four criteria for the decision of the question of the identity of a "fine chemical."

According to his statement, a fine chemical (1) is made in comparatively small batches, (2) is handled in comparatively small lots, (3) requires great skill in its preparation, and (4) is used largely for pharmaceutical purposes. To each of these there are exceptions, and quite probably there are as many exceptional compounds as there are that follow the classification throughout. The definite, absolute classification of a compound in one group or the other is modified by so many circumstances that it will probably be impossible ever to reach a final decision on a chemical list. Many compounds fall into one or the other class quite naturally but others refuse to be placed definitely either way. It must be remembered that the common trade classifications are made merely for convenience and do not necessarily have absolute scientific foundations.

COAL ENOUGH FOR THE PRESENT

Operators and miners in the soft coal districts in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, were unable to reach an agreement, owing to indictments pending in the Federal courts for making contracts on wage scales covering districts in different states —a violation of the Sherman law because the business is interstate. The miners refused to meet the operators in separate districts, in spite of the fact that conditions vary in different localities, and the operators would not take the risk of further indictments for doing acts for which they are now under bail. The miners' demand for 20 per cent increase in wages is preposterous. Their earnings are two and one half times the wages received in 1914, the present schedule having been fixed when wages were at the war-time peak. The men make $7.50 per day, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays. They work eight hours.

These high wages have increased the cost of bituminous coal more than 70 per cent at the mine, since 1914. Less work is done at the higher wages. Materials and supplies are higher, and these factors taken together have made the total cost of coal 105 per cent higher than in 1914, on the average. A report by the National Industrial Conference Board, New York, shows that wage earners who

made an average of 27.8 cents per hour in 1914 were getting 72.8 cents an hour in October, 1921. The weekly output of non-union miners is about 4,000,000 tons and with supplies on hand, there will be sufficient coal to last three months or longer.

Many dye and chemical plants have been running on short time all winter, and may continue on a restricted schedule until the tariff bill is passed, and the business situation becomes more settled. It is not probable that these industries will feel the effect of the coal shortage, because the strike is not likely to last through the summer.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA

The attacks made upon the American dye industry in "Issues of Today," backed by the Steuben Society of New York and the German-American Citizen's Alliance of Chicago, are only part of the general purpose of the German editors who seem to be the mouth-piece for German propaganda of all kinds. A writer advocates establishment of scholarships for teachers in the public schools who foster the study of the German language. Another contributor attacks the Alien Property Custodian saying he is a creature of war only, and his activities should cease.

The Steuben Society is a secret organization of Germans who require a secret oath from all candidates for membership. No information about this society is obtainable beyond the fact that its purpose is to enroll the estimated 26,000,000 people of German descent who live in the United States who seek the protection of this Government, many of whom have taken oath to be loyal to the American flag. Their idea of loyalty, as expressed in their newspaper, is to spread German propaganda to ruin American industries. The German-American Citizen's Alliance supported Mayor Thompson of Chicago because of his war antagonism to the Allies. Now it is uniting with the Steuben Society, through a third association called the All-American National Conference, a mere camouflage to conceal its Pan-German origin, to launch a nation-wide political campaign "to counteract British propaganda, and restore the rights of American citizens of German descent."

Fashion Note: Those in touch with affairs of fashion approve the stand of Mrs. Grundy on salesmen's smiles. These are to be worn both broad and long during the coming season. They are especially desirable when talking with customers and must in all cases be worn when competitors are present. Business is better, you know.

A chemical salesman was given a case of———— (deleted by order of the Prohibition Commissioner) on the occasion of his birthday recently. He says he has given up smoking to make his taste keener. As if he needed to!

Remembering Representative Frear's war record —and who in the chemical industry can have forgotten it?—his violent espousal of the bonus should be more humorous than efficient.

A Contributed Editorial

By ERNEST EBERHARD
Managing Editor Advertising & Selling

LOWER SELLING COSTS

Every manufacturer must find the cheapest and quickest way of placing his goods in the consumers' hands. He must pull the utmost out of every cent, every second, in holding and widening his market.

A market is largely a state of mind. People buy goods because they think that those goods will give more satisfaction than others of the same class either because of the quality of the goods or a price, or the character of the house behind it. No single factor will do more to bring about a favorable state of mind than advertising.

Advertising is mass selling.

It may complete the sale—or it may reduce the number of calls required by the salesman where the sale must be personally closed.

The cost of keeping a man on the road, salary and expenses, is about $125 a week. He does well to have six interviews a day, with the average product. Each interview costs the firm about three dollars and fifty cents in actual cash. A certain number of these calls must be devoted to educational work, either wholly or in part; to making the prospect acquainted with the product and the character of the house behind it. The balance of the calls is devoted to straight selling. Now, if a man devotes five of his calls each day to educational work, that educational work is costing his firm $17.50 to reach five men!

Five thousand men can be reached through their business paper for $100. And instead of spending seventeen dollars and fifty cents in actual cash to reach five men a day, the firm can spend one cent to reach those same men and others like them, delivering the same identical message that is delivered by the salesman.

Seventeen dollars and forty-nine cents spent on a single prospect—and yet some firms wonder at the high cost of selling.

Advertising will sell prospects as a mass incalculably cheaper than is possible through personal salesmanship. That is its job, whether it aims to close the sale or to perform a purely educational function. Advertising—good advertising—pays for itself by lowering the cost of placing goods in the hands of the consumer. It is the only means of mass selling—and this is the day of mass selling, of reaching large numbers of buyers at one time.

That is why well managed advertising firms can do business cheaper—and make more profit—than non-advertisers. They have learned the value of low-cost selling. Some lines of industry have not yet learned this—but they are learning. And the firms which learn first—efficiently—are the ones which will retain their leadership in the years to come—or wrest it from the hands of those less far-sighted.

FIND THE PAPER VALUABLE

North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Chemistry Department, writes to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS: "We consider your journal of such importance that we do not wish to have a single number lost."

The Dennis Mfg. Co., Berkeley, Cal., writes: "We would not want to miss a single issue of your paper."

Higher Duties Fixed in The Senate Bill

House Leaders Unwilling to Compromise and Long Fight in Conference is Predicted—Senator Smoot Opposes Dye Embargo, But Favors 7 Cents a Pound and 50 to 60 Per Cent ad Valorem Rates—Finance Committee Increases Tariff on Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Egg Yolk, and Egg Albumen—May Extend Licensing System for Chemicals and Dyes Another Three Months

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 27.—Members of the Senate Finance Committee hope to complete their work on the tariff bill by the latter part of this week. The Committee still has to make final decision on several schedules, including the dye and chemical schedule. It is planned to have the Tariff bill taken up in the Senate so soon as the pending treaties are disposed of, but prospects for its speedy enactment into law are not bright. The theory upon which the Senate Finance Committee bill is framed, being based in the first instance on foreign valuation, with wide discretionary powers given to the President, is totally different from that of the bill approved by the House.

Efforts to reach a compromise with House leaders on the theory of the bill were unsuccessful, and this question will have to be fought out in conference. Many weeks may be consumed in reaching a satisfactory adjustment of differences in conference. Meanwhile, members coming up for re-election in the fall will be clamoring for a sine die adjournment of the session, without final action on the Tariff bill, so that the whole tariff question may go over until after the elections.

The report of the dye sub-commttee on which the committee will act calls for a duty of 7 cents a pound and 50 per cent ad valorem on unfinished dye components, and a duty of 7 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem on finished products. Senator Smoot, chairman of the sub-committee, is opposed to the dye license system, believing that with high rates of duty, together with flexible provisions which give the President authority to change rates and to shut out imports when there is unfair competition, the dye industry will be adequately protected. The duties in the Fordney bill as passed by the House are 7 cents per pound and from 30 to 35 per cent ad valorem American valuation. The Smoot rates are on the foreign valuation basis.

A report is current that Senator Watson, of Indiana, who with Senator Smoot and Representative Longworth, of Ohio, and Frear, of Wisconsin, make up the joint sub-committee which is handling the question of duties on dyes, now intends to join with Mr. Longworth in a report to the full committee in favor of an embargo on dyes. Senator Watson has been against an embargo. It is understood that he explains that it is desirable that both sides of the question should be presented to the Finance Committee. Representative Frear is opposed to an embargo.

The present system of licensing dye imports comes to an end by reason of legislative limitation upon the adoption of the new tariff law. There is now a move on foot to have that extended for at least a period of three months in order to permit of the further control of the situation in a time of unsettled conditions. A prediction was made by one of the committee members who will vote against a permanent embargo provision, that there will be a three months' continuation of the present system, with additional provisions permitting the President to raise rates of duty on any commodity in the dye and chemical schedule when it is found that domestic production cannot be continued in face of foreign competition. In any event there is to be a general provision in the bill which will permit the President to invoke an embargo against any product where it can be shown that it is the vehicle for unfair practices in foreign trade.

The agricultural interests have obtained many increases before the Senate Finance Committee over the rates in the House bill. The duty on flaxseed in the Senate bill is 40 cents a bushel of 56 pounds. This is an increase from 20 cents in the House bill and from 30 cents in the emergency law. A compensatory duty of 3 cents a pound has been placed on linseed oil by the Finance Committee, but it is expected that this would be increased to 3½ cents to more nearly equal the duty on flaxseed. The Fordney bill rate is 2½ cents a pound. No duty was fixed in the emergency law on linseed oil. The question of duties on linseed oil was discussed by the committee on Monday, of this week. Poultry eggs in the shell carry a duty of 6 cents a dozen, the same as the House bill. The duty on whole eggs, egg yolk and egg albumen is 6 cents a pound as compared with 4 cents in the House bill, and dried eggs, egg yolk and egg albumen is dutiable at 18 cents a pound, compared with 15 cents in the House bill.

The proposed tariff rates on wool and textiles will be found on page 746 of this issue of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

ALLIED CHEMICAL STOCK TOUCHES 65

Stock of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corp. advanced to 65, a high record for 1922, on reports of a larger dividend disbursement. The directors on Tuesday declared a quarterly dividend of $1, however, and the stock sold off in the afternoon on the Stock Exchange, and closed at 63½. Operators in the stock bid the shares up on the report that the dividend would probably be increased from $1 to $1.50 quarterly, thereby placing the shares on a $6 annual basis. The company's annual report is expected to be very encouraging to stockholders.

The annual report of the American Smelting & Refining Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows total sales of $130,810,592, as compared with $166,928,481 for the previous year. Net earnings from operations amounted to $8,180,970, a decrease of $5,108,649, as compared with 1920, while after all charges and taxes there remained a balance of $1,591,908, as against $6,674,778.

Binney & Smith, manufacturers of carbon products, with offices at 81 Fulton street, New York, have leased new quarters at the Liggett Building, 42nd street and Madison avenue, for a term of years. The gross rental is about $200,000.

The sulfur separating room in the Dosch Chemical Co.'s plant, Louisville, Ky., was wrecked by an explosion, on March 13, and five men were severely burned. The damage was estimated at $2,000. F. A. Frazier, general manager, said the explosion was due to ignition of fine sulfur dust by a spark from the grinders.

Fire in the Atlantic Chemical Works, Bayway, New Jersey, on March 22, caused a loss estimated at $200,000. Foamite belonging to the company was used by the firemen to extinguish the blaze.

GERMAN DYES NEEDED HERE, SAYS METZ

American Manufacturers Don't Know What Their Colors Will Do, He Tells Senate Committee, and the Mill Men Don't Know What They Want—New York Importer and Manufacturer Denies Statements of Previous Witnesses—Tells of Imports After War Began—Criticizes Acts of Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian—Says M. R. Poucher Was the "Master Mind" in Arranging for German Dyes During That Period

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 29.—Herman A. Metz, of New York, told the Senate Committee that a great injustice had been done him at the dye hearing by the various witnesses who appeared before the committee, in statements made regarding him personally and his relations with the German government. Mr. Metz admitted that Germany had a dye monopoly, not only in the United States, but in the entire world before the European war. He spoke of the embargo which was placed on German dyes during the war and he said that through his efforts in the early days of the war, the German embargo on dyes had been raised. He did this, he said, in order to supply the textile interests of the United States who were his customers.

Mr. Metz admitted that he had criticized the domestic dye manufacturers for many of the statements which they made early in the war and which he said led the dye consumers to believe that American made dyes would appear on the American market in a short time. He denied, however, that he had ever said that dyes could not be manufactured in the United States.

Mr. Metz spoke in some detail of the dye importers who handled the German products. Originally, he said, the importers paid for the German dyes, but later the German dye manufacturers consigned the goods to the importers and in that way had an interest in the importing business. Mr. Metz told the committee of the agreement which was entered into to divide territory and set prices as a result of the passage of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill in 1909. After the Payne-Aldrich bill put intermediates on the free list, and colors at 30 per cent, it resulted in a combination and agreement as to price on direct black for cotton, made by the Schoellkopf plant of the National Aniline Co., and sold at that time at 17 cents. By this agreement the Buffalo concern got its main intermediate (H acid) at a special price and the black was boosted to 28 cents to the consumer. And the amount to be sold by each manufacturer was alloted and arranged abroad by the combination. Mr. Metz continued:

"The main dealers here interested in this arrangement were the National, from whom I obtained what I sold, the Cassella Co., and the Bayer Co. The combination had to meet competition from the Hollidays and from Levenstein, of England."

Regarding the bribery cases which, at the instigation of the Textile Alliance, were prosecuted in 1912-13, under the Sherman act, Mr. Metz declared that with the exception of one person all those mentioned were Americans and had no German blood. This bribery condition, he said, was not only prevalent in the dye business, but in other lines of business.

Despite charges that he was a "German agent," Mr. Metz declared, England never refused him a permit to import. He said the Textile Alliance had acted in the same capacity with England as he had with Germany, and that he could not see why he should be denounced for securing for American producers what they needed. He said this country in 1914 was left without salvarsan, novocaine and other pharmaceuticals, and the textile industry was handicapped for lack of essential dyes. After a conference with the Secretary of State he made arrangements with Count von Bernstorff for obtaining these necessary products by chartering an American ship and personally holding the bonds of the consumers. The bonds were required to assure the Germans the products would not be re-exported to countries at war with Germany.

Mr. Metz spoke of the arrival of the submarine Deutschland, and said the Germans had realized about $1,000,000 on each of the two shipments. He also spoke of the submarine Bremen which never arrived in the United States with its cargo of dyestuffs, and stated that it was never heard from.

Questioned by members of the committee, Mr. Metz said it was true that American manufacturers are now producing a few vat dyes, but not as many as are needed by consumers in this country. He intimated that the American dye manufacturers are falling down in the production of some of their colors. He further expressed the opinion that certain dyes will probably never be manufactured in the United States, owing to the great cost of experimenting before a perfect product can be produced and the comparatively small market after it is produced. He contended that the American dye consumer should be able to get what he wants if he is willing to pay for it. Mr. Metz referred to Francis P. Garvan as the "savior" of the American dyestuff industry.

Mr. Metz then took up the investigations which were made by the Alien Property Custodian of his plants and himself during the war. He stated that accountants had been placed in his office by the Alien Property Custodian, and that these accountants worked for practically five months. He had to foot the bill, he said, and he actually paid $20,000 and is now being sued for an additional $10,000.

Mr. Metz said that investigation into his business showed no German ownership, but that Mr. Garvan proposed to seize certain of his property, and return the rest, informing him it would be "good advertising" for him. Mr. Garvan, said the witness, expressed a determination to put the German dye makers out of business in this country.

During the war, Mr. Metz said, his plant was used to capacity to manufacture colors for uniforms. This produced a discussion as to the quality of American dyes. The trouble with the American manufacturers, lacking the experience of the Germans, Metz said, is that the Americans "don't know what their colors will do, and the mills don't know what they want."

Continuing his statement, Mr. Metz said that Morris R. Poucher, of the du Pont Dye Co., then vice-president of the Badische Co., here, and representing the largest manufacturer abroad at that time, was active after the outbreak of the European war in forming combinations to get German and other dyestuffs needed in this country. The witness referred to Mr. Poucher as a "master mind."

Mr. Metz continued his testimony on Tuesday, telling of actions brought against him by the Alien Property Custodian. He explained his connection with the Chemical Foundation and the American Dyes Institute at some length. Mr. Metz finished his testimony on Wednesday.

The American Synthetic Dyes, Inc., is named as debtor in a judgment for $333,457 in favor of D. McKellar.

M. Rosenthal has obtained a judgment for $1,072 against the Chrystal Piece Dye Works, Inc.

A Brief for Higher Arsenic

The Possibilities of a World-Wide Famine Critically Considered

By HOWARD W. AMBRUSTER

CONTROVERSY rages regarding the position of white arsenic in the American market. More or less violent fluctuations in the selling price of arsenic have always occurred both in normal times and under war conditions and these are pointed to as evidence of a controlled market despite the fact that the supply is, and always will be, irregular. The consumption also is not only variable from year to year, but is highly seasonable, as at least 80 per cent of the arsenic consumed in the United States is used in plants which operate only three to eight months out of twelve.

An unbiased consideration of all the many factors which affect and control the arsenic market in this country indicates that there is an arsenic shortage at the present time and in prospect, and that this shortage is more or less world wide. It has been brought about by three factors, namely: the smelters all over the world, where crude arsenic is produced as a by-product, have been shut down altogether or running only part time for many months; there is an increasingly smaller percentage of arsenic in the ores now being treated in the American smelters; and the normal and the abnormal increases in the use of arsenic for agricultural spray manufacture are in excess of any increase in the world's supply which is in sight at anything like the present market prices. Either the consumption of arsenic for arsenical spray and other requirements must remain at approximately its present stage, thereby limiting development along these lines, or else the supply must be stimulated by a much higher market level which will encourage production of arsenic from direct sources to supplement the present by-product supply, the total of which has no relation whatever to the demand.

The question of the existence of an actual, stringent shortage of arsenic has been largely one of demand for the current season, which has certainly failed to materialize as expected a few months ago. However, in spite of the course of the current market, there does exist a potential, world-wide arsenic famine. Mr. Ambruster, who has expressed his views of the situation in the accompanying article, has studied the arsenic situation very closely for many years past, and is probably one of the best informed men in the market today.

Sources of Arsenic

The fact that arsenic is produced altogether as a by-product in smelters where precious and semi-precious metals are the direct and basic products is not generally appreciated by those who consider the situation from a commercial standpoint. In comparatively recent years this crude arsenic by-product was regarded as a costly nuisance by metallurgists, and the great development of the use of arsenical insecticides in recent years would probably have been impossible if the smelters had not been compelled by legislation to make extensive plant installations to control the fumes and dust from their furnaces. Not so many years ago one of the important smelting companies actually considered the advisability of dumping the crude arsenic into abandoned mine workings or pits dug for that special purpose.

It is evident, therefore, that the existing supply of refined arsenic from this source has no relation whatsovere to the demand but is based on the percentage of crude arsenic in the ores available from a mining and metallurgical standpoint.

The arsenopyrite ores, containing an appreciable content of the more valuable metals in addition to iron, are probably the greatest sources of crude arsenic in the United States and Mexico, and the cobalt and nickel ores of Ontario largely comprise the balance of the supply on the North American continent. In recent years a considerable amount of arsenic has also been recovered from accumulations of speiss at the older smelters which has been retreated by modern methods for its precious metal content, but these stocks are diminishing rapidly and there are also substantial reasons to believe that the ores available for future smelting will not contain as high a percentage of arsenic as have those mined in the past. It should be understood that although arsenic is found combined with over one hundred different mineral products, it is only recovered when present in appreciable quantities in certain smelting operations.

Direct Production Unsuccessful

The direct production of arsenic has been attempted a number of times in this country, but unless and until the selling price shall increase to, and remain permanently at, several times its present level it is extremely unlikely that any such productions will be commercially successful. Most of these projects have been based on the refining of mispickel, or arsenopyrite, containing no other element of value than iron, of which there are deposits scattered all over the American continent. It is, of course, easily possible from a technical standpoint to produce 99% arsenic from mispickel, but the plant installation and the process are both costly, and, in face of the violent fluctuations of market price and by-product competition, little real progress in this branch of the industry has ever been made. The cost of production of white arsenic in the by-product plants is largely a matter of bookkeeping in that the cost of the crude arsenic up until the time it is collected from the smelter flues is, strictly speaking, an essential step in the smelting operation.

In the manufacture of arsenical sprays, by far the largest single item is lead arsenate, the present production amounting to a considerably larger total than all the others put together.

Increase in Use of Calcium Arsenate

The demand for Paris green and other arsenites, however, is decreasing with the wider dissemination of technical advice to the farmer but the use of calcium arsenate promises to increase with great rapidity. The remarkable development of the market for this latter product has been greatly retarded for the time being by over production in the year 1920 and by the

financial troubles of the South in 1921, which prevented extended use of calcium arsenate and also caused so large a quantity to be carried over. However, the prospects this year point to an extremely heavy infestation of the cotton fields by the boll weevil, and unless some more efficient method of control is developed the demand for calcium arsenate in the South is bound to increase tremendously in the next few years. How this demand shall be met by the available arsenic supply is the question which is disturbing entomologists and others directly interested in the problem.

Market History

The market price of white arsenic has fluctuated in the last fifteen years between one and one-half cents and twenty cents per pound, the low level having been touched in the pre-war period and the high mark at different times within the last few years. The wide fluctuations were of course, partially due to war conditions but these conditions were intensified by the various irregular factors, which always have and always will affect this product.

During the war the government finally stepped in and fixed the selling price by the producers at 9c per pound, allocating the available tonnage to the various industries according to their importance from a "win the war" standpoint. Since then the extreme demand was reached in 1920 when the open market price stayed around 15c for several months and touched 20c for short periods of acute demand for immediate delivery of carload quantities. With the sudden decline of prices for all raw materials and finished products in the latter part of 1920, arsenic went down swiftly with the rest and some contracts were made between five and six cents per pound in the last quarter of 1921. The price reacted to seven and one-half cents in the early part of this year when the insecticide plants got into operation, and, while the peak of the demand has probably been passed for this season, the market is now in a very erratic state with little real tonnage available for spot demand. There is also the prospect of another flurry when the production of calcium arsenate shall reach its maximum for this season in May and June.

Market Prospects

In face of the actual shortage of arsenic stocks and current production the world over, the only reason why the market in the United States has not reacted more violently than it did this season is due to the fact that many manufacturers carried over from last season large stocks of Paris green and lead and calcium arsenates and the current demand has been eased because the spray production has been divided this year, the manufacture of calcium arsenate for the South having been postponed until the latest possible date and not overlapping, as it must in a normal year, the production of other arsenical spray materials. In addition to the increased demand in sight for the future, the selling price in the United States will be stiffened by the passage of the tariff now under consideration. Arsenic is at present on the free list but the domestic producers have urged a relatively heavy specific duty and the bill under consideration provides for a tariff of 25 per cent ad valorem. However, as the ultimate consumer of the bulk of the arsenic is the farmer the tariff makers are hardly likely to go to extremes in protecting the American producer against the imported arsenic, as it is evident that the domestic supply is woefully less than the actual consumption. The smelters can hardly qualify as an infant industry in the eyes of the "Agricultural Bloc" at Washington. Taking the figure for 1920 as a basis of estimate the consumption of arsenic in this country may be conservatively stated to approximate 16,000 tons per year, of which about 12,000 tons are of domestic production and the balance imported from Canada, Mexico, Germany, Japan, and Belgium.

It is unlikely that there will be any appreciable increase in the total American production, or in the by-product production abroad. The reverse is more probable as far as the domestic smelters are concerned, on account of the ore situation and diminishing stocks of smelter dumps containing an appreciable percentage of arsenic. It is also unlikely that a larger tonnage of imported arsenic will find its way to the American market at present price levels, the market for arsenical products being world wide and the use of spray materials increasing in all agricultural countries, though in none so rapidly as in the United States.

To sum up the market situation for both the arsenic producer and consumer, it might be said that it represents an unending chain of controlling but conflicting elements. The producer has to run his smelter all the year round in normal times but his arsenic production varies according to the ores he is treating and he cannot have a uniform selling price in any event because he cannot always ship as he produces. The primary consumer, the spray manufacturer, has an intermittent and irregular market for his products on the one hand and a fluctuating raw material on the other, and therefore he cannot run his plant all the year round unless he speculates first on the cost of his principal raw material and secondly on the market price and demand for his finished products. The ultimate consumer, the farmer, will not buy insecticides, as a rule, until the bugs actually appear or at least until the season approaches close enough for him to forecast his needs.

It is not to be wondered at that the arsenic market is a subject of conjecture and controversy, and it will undoubtedly continue so indefinitely.

The Salesmen's Association of the Chemical Industry, will hold a meeting Thursday, March 30, at the Milanaise Kitchen, 169 W. Houston st., at 6 p. m. A call for a full attendance has been sent out by T. R. L. Loud, chairman of the entertainment committee, who promises a program that will make everyone feel delighted that his senses of sight, taste and hearing are still good.

The Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Woolworth Building, New York, announces its incorporation under the laws of New York, and submittal of its plans to the Secretary of State at Washington. The purpose is to promote the business relations between the United States and Mexico.

Judge Oscar A. Trippet, of Los Angeles, Cal., has rendered a decision whereby F. M. Smith, of San Francisco, has been given title to fifty-four borax claims in the Death Valley region. The property is said to be worth $20,000,000 and has been in litigation for several years.

The assignee of the Ernst Zobel Co., New York, has brought suit for $2,200 against the Newport Chemical Works over an agreement for the purchase of a carload of resin.

Montagu Sterling, president of E. Fougera & Co., New York pharmaceutical importers, is in Europe in the interest of his company.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Air Reduction	53	54	H'k Electro	55	65
*Allied Chem. & D.	63½	64	H'k Electro, pf.	60	70
*Allied Ch. & D., pf.	109	110	Int. Agricult.	10½	11½
*Am. Ag. Ch.	39	40	Int. Agricult., pf.	39	40
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	66	67	*Int. Nickel	14	15
Am. Chicle	9½	10	*Int. Nickel, pf.	70	71
Am. Chicle, pf.	35	40	*Int. Salt	50	60
*Am. Cot. Oil	25	26	K Solvay	..	60
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	54	56	*Mathieson Alk.	33½	34½
Am. Cyan.	15	20	Merck & Co., pf.	70	73
*Am. Cyan., pf.	35	45	Merrimac	77	79
*Am. Druggists S.	5½	6	Mulford Co.	45	50
Am. Glue	40	45	Mutual Co.	150	..
Am. Glue, pf.	65	70	*National Lead	88	90
*Am. Linseed	33½	34	*National Lead, pf.	111	112
*Am. Linseed, pf.	55	57	N. J. Zinc	144	148
*Am. Malt	12	13	Niag. A., pf.	96	100
*Am. Zinc	14	15	Parke, Davis & Co.	88	90
*Amer. Zinc, pf.	37	37½	Penn. Salt	65	67
Atlas Powder	111	116	People's Gas, Chi.	51½	52
Atlas Powd., pf.	74	76	Procter & Gamble	676	695
British Am. Chem.	1	..	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101½
By. Prod. Co.	57	65	Rollin Ch.	50	60
Carborundum	135	135½	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
Carborundum, pf.	115½	116	Royal Baking Po.	105	110
Casein Co.	30	45	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	92	94
Celluloid Co.	104	104½	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Celluloid Co., pf.	109	109½	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Ches. Mfg.	192	196	Swan & Finch	35	45
Ches. Mfg., pf.	111	114	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	11	12
*Corn Products	104	105	Tex. Gulf. Sul.	42½	43
*Corn Products, pf.	113	114	Union Carbide	52	53
*Davison Chem.	56	56½	Union Sulphur	..	..
Dow Chem.	..	200	*Un. Drug	65	67
Dow Ch., pf.	..	103	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	48	49
Du Pont	90	95	*Un. Dyewood	31	38
Du Pont, pf.	74	76	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	94	96
Du Pont Chem.	9	9½	Un. Gas, Imp.	38	39
*Freeport, Tex. Sul.	17	18	Un. Gas, Imp., pf.	50	51
*Freept. Tx. Sul. pf.	91	93	U. S. Gypsum	..	..
Grasselli	..	130	*U. S. Indus. Al.	.46	.47
Grasselli, pf.	90	95	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	93	96½
Hercules, Powder	150	156	*Va.-Car. Ch.	35½	36
Hercules, Powd., pf.	92	95	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	75	76
Heyden Chem.	1	1	*V. Vivaudou	10	10½

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The annual report of the Callahan Zinc-Lead Co., shows current liabilities $12,135 at the end of 1921, compared with $164,818 the year before. The profit and loss surplus was $504,044, compared with $279,055 at the end of 1920. No mining was carried on during 1921. Miscellaneous income was $10,118 and proceeds from stock sales $381,793. Maintenance, development and general expenses were $166,396.

Judge Knox has appointed Martin Conboy receiver in equity for Isaac Brandon & Bros., exporters, 17 Battery place, under $25,000 bond in a suit instituted by the Panama Banking Company which asserts a claim of $5,000 against the firm. It is stated that the liabilities of the firm amount to $1,000,000 and that its assets aggregate $2,000,000.

The McRae Drug Stores, Inc., 2595 Broadway, filed schedules in bankruptcy March 24, listing liabilities of $24,333 and assets of $10,710, main item of which is stock, $10,000. Principal creditors listed are Commonwealth Bank, $3,000; M. Pettigor & Co., $2,800, secured; Benjamin T. Titmer, $2,250 secured.

A petition for adjudication in bankruptcy has been filed in the Federal court, Chicago, against the Liberty Chemical Works, by the William H. Schutte Co., with claim of $40; Jewett & Sowers Oil Co., $544; Procter & Gamble, $981.

Isidor Sherman, druggist, 3681 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy March 24, listing liabilities of $6,037 and no assets. Principal creditor listed is the Broadway Realty Corporation, $3,000.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Mark A. Macomber, doing business under name of Crystal Wax Co., Joliet, Ill. Liabilities, $15,912. Assets, $14,991.

A judgment for $3,626 against the De Miracle Chemical Co., New York, has been filed by L. F. Sniffin.

Financial Notes

A block of 66,667 shares of stock, no par value, of Sterling Products, Inc., has been sold by Hornblower & Weeks, Blair & Co., and Bell & Beckwith. The proceeds will be used to acquire the entire capital stock of the Wells & Richardson Co., Inc., manufacturers of Diamond Dyes. The products manufactured and sold by Sterling Products, Inc., and subsidiaries include Bayer's aspirin, cascarets, danderine and other articles, some of which have been on the market for fifty years. Application for listing the stock on the New York Stock Exchange is expected. The corporation's 1921 net was $2,532,847. A dividend of 15 per cent was paid on the old stock, equivalent to $2.50 per share on the new stock.

The General Asphalt Co. will report for 1921 a volume of business transacted by its subsidiaries of approximately $10,000,000, as compared with $15,000,000 the preceding year, yielding a trading profit of $613,000, after an arbitrary charge for depreciation of plants of $294,000. The trading profit for 1920, was $2,845,000. The charges for general and miscellaneous expenses and interest amounted to $1,274,000; reserve set aside for depreciation of accounts and the redemption of debentures, $238,000; total, $1,512,000. Deducting therefrom the trading profit of $613,000 results in a deficit for the year of $899,000, which with dividends paid, $374,000, makes a total reduction in surplus of $1,273,000.

The annual report of the Diamond Match Company for the year ended December 31, 1921, shows a surplus after all charges and dividends of $314,201. Gross earnings for the year amounted to $4,444,130, and net, after deducting taxes and depreciation and amortization reserves amounted to $1,671,403. The balance sheets as of December 31, 1921, shows cash on hand and in banks of $1,191,043, and inventory valuation of $12,767,490. Total current assets, including inventory, amounted to $15,887,640, and total current liabilities of $2,627,641.

The United Drug Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½c a share on the first preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½%, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

New Incorporations

Takamine, New York, capital $50,000. Export and import. E. Takamine, G. V. Hart, I. H. Cohen. Attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall, 120 Broadway.

Newark Color and Dye Works, Newark, N. J., capital $100,000. Irving Rauchberg, Mordecai Segal, Samuel M. Hollander, Newark.

Industrial Laboratories, Inc., 640 Chestnut st., Grand Rapids, Mich. Testing laboratory. Elmer F. and Bert A. Way, Walter K. Schmidt.

Endyne Chemical Co., Wilkinsburg, Pa., capital $100,000. H. G. Hurney, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Geo. L. and B. B. Ayres, Wilkinsburg.

Continental Color and Chemical Co., Boston. Tracy L. Evans, 34 Merchants Row, Boston.

Peninsula Phosphate Corp., Wilmington, Del., capital $1,500,000. Incorporated by Corporation Trust Co., of America.

Coral Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y., capital $60,000. R. H. Robinson, G. D. Fogarty, J. T. Penfield. Attorney, S. V. O'Gorman, Buffalo.

Biochem Laboratories, Brooklyn, capital $5,000. Alcohol. A. E. Daub, H. Whyman, J. E. Gauthier. Attorney, D. Geiger, 286 Fifth ave., Brooklyn.

Charles Maybaum & Son, Newark, N. J., capital $150,000. Rendering plant. Charles Maybaum, Milton Maybaum, Hannah Maybaum, Newark.

Capital Increases—Colac Chemical Co., Glens Falls, N. Y., from $25,000 to $300,000.

Name Changes—Takamine Commercial Corp., New York, to Ebentak Corp.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 754-755

LESS FEAR OF DRASTIC REDUCTIONS

Heavy Chemical Buyers Inclined To Increase Their Stock—Resale Caustic Soda and Soda Ash on Spot Slightly Higher—Imported Sodium Chlorate and Soda Prussiate Lower Here and Abroad—Glacial Acetic Acid Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)
Advanced
Soda Caustic, Resale, 5c cwt.
Declined
Acid Acetic, Glacial, ½c lb. Sodium Chlorate, Imp., ½c lb.
Soda Prusslate, ½c lb.

Trend of the Market

		Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial	lb.	$.08½	$.09	$.09	$.08
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg.	ton	16.00	16.00	16.00	20.00
Bleaching Powder, Works	100 lbs.	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.40
Copper Sulfate	100 lbs.	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.25
Potash, Caustic	lb.	.05¾	.05¾	.05½	.10
Saltpetre, gran.	lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.07¾	.09¾
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.80	1.75	1.65	2.10
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.65	3.60	3.30	3.70
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.10	.10	.10	.12½
Average		3.278	3.213	3.203	3.789

Improvement in heavy chemical business during the week has been slower, but the volume of business done continues fairly satisfactory. Consumers are showing a trifle less fear of further drastic reductions in prices and are a little more inclined to increase their stocks. Prices generally have remained stationary with a few minor changes. Resale caustic soda and soda ash in the spot market have advanced slightly. Glacial acetic acid is offered lower. Imported sodium chlorate is lower. Soda prussiate is lower on lower prices from abroad. Potassium carbonate is more active and prices tend to firmness. Imported barium chloride is firm and scarce. Sodium nitrite is very firm.

Acid, Acetic—The makers' basis, $2.50 per hundred for 28 per cent in barrels, unchanged. Glacial offered lower at 8½c, up to 9½c for single barrels.

Acid, Hydrobromic—Technical 48 per cent in ten carboy lots, spot, 35c. Pure, 40 per cent, 40c.

Acid Hydrofluoric—Steady at 7c for 30 per cent in barrels and 10c@11c for 48 per cent in carboys. Other strengths in proportion.

Acid, Hydrofluosilicic—Quoted at 10c@12½c for 35 per cent as to quantity.

Acid, Mixed—Firm at 8c@8¾c per unit of nitric and 1c per unit of sulfuric in tank cars f. o. b. makers' works.

Acid, Muriatic—Prices are still uncertain on competition between makers. Basis for commercial is $1.10@$1.35 per hundred for 20° in carboys, carlots and less, freight allowed.

Acid, Nitric—Unchanged from 5¾c@6½c for 38° in carlots and less in carboys, freight allowed.

Acid, Oxalic—Works prices, 11½c per pound for ten barrels. Spot at 13c ex-store.

Acid, Sulfuric—Price basis firm at $16.00 per ton for 66° in tank cars at makers' works. Rumors of $15.00 without foundation for prompt cars. Tanks of 60° at works, $10.00@$10.50 per ton.

Acetone—One maker as low as 8c in carlots, drums. Others quote 9c. Up to 11c for small lots.

Acetic Anhydride—Makers are at variance. Prices 32c@40c as to brand for quantity at works.

Acetyl Chloride—Redistilled quoted at 45c@47c as to quantity.

Alums—No change. Ammonia lump, makers, 3½c @3¾c. No imported. Potash lump, makers, 5c@5½c. Imported 3c@3½c. Chrome, ammonia and potash, 6½c@7c.

Aluminum Sulfate—Imported iron free not to be had below makers' 2½c@3c here. Commercial, spot, $1.60 @$2.00 as to quantity.

Ammonium Chloride—Prices very firm. Domestic gray, 7¼c@7½c against 7½c@7¾c for imported. Domestic white granulated, 7½c@7¾c against 7¼c @7½c for imported. Imported prices tend firm.

Arsenic—White dull at 6¾c@7½c as to sellers. Red 12½c@13c.

Barium Chloride—Imported very firm with little to be had spot below $80.00 per ton. Arrivals within a short time at $75.00. Makers not offering.

Bleaching Powder—Importers less active. Makers name $1.85 prompt cars works, and $1.75 on contract cars. Imported spot not less than $1.90.

Calcium Arsenate—Makers name 10c@13c as to brand and quantity for powdered.

Chlorine—Liquid chlorine in cylinders named at 5c @5½c at works as to quantity.

Lead Arsenate—Makers name 11½c@13c as to brand and quantity.

Phosphorus—Domestic red, 50c, against imported at 25c@27c. Yellow, 25c@35c as to brand, against 23c@25c for imported.

Phosphorus Oxychloride—Makers name 35c@37c.

Phosphorus Trichloride—Quote at 35c@40c as to quantity.

Potash, Caustic—Imported very firm at 5¾c@6½c per pound in carlots and less. Prices higher for import. Domestic nominal at 8c@10c.

Potassium Bichromate—Crystals at 10c@10¼c and powdered at 13c@13½c in barrels, carlots and less.

Potassium Carbonate—Calcined 80-85 per cent, firm at 4½c@5c. Hydrated 80-85 per cent, 6¼c@8c as to seller and quantity. High grade 96-98 per cent calcined, 6¼c@7½c as to seller.

Potassium Chlorate—Imported firmer at 6c@6½c against domestic at 8c@10c. Pyrotechnic fine powder, imported, 7c@7½c.

Potash Prussiate—Yellow firm at 26c@27c. Red nominal.

Soda Ash—Spot resale in bags, firmer at $1.80@$2.10 as to quantity. Makers quote cars at works in bags basis 48 per cent at $1.25@$1.30. Contracts at $1.20.

Soda, Caustic—Spot firmer at $3.65@$3.75. Makers hold fused at $2.57½@$2.60 basis 60 per cent works for carlots. Contracts at $2.50. Ground and flake, prompt cars works, basis 76 per cent actual, $3.72½ in drums. Contracts $3.65. Low grade 60 per cent caustic $2.65 flat cars works.

Sodium Chlorate—Imported lower at 6c@6¼c. Domestic 7c.

Sodium Nitrite—Firm at 9½c spot. Makers quote 9c works. Odd lots on spot occasionally at 9c.

Soda Prussiate—Easier. Spot 16¾c@17¼c as to seller. Makers not offering.

Metals

Copper—Prime lake, 13c. Electrolytic 12 7-8c. Casting 12 5-8c.

Lead—Firmer. Spot $4.75@$4.80 per hundred.

Tin—Straits firmer at 29c. American pure 28¾c. American 99 per cent, 28½c.

Zinc—Neglected here at $4.95@$5.00 per hundred.

Heavy Chemical Notes

Litter & Allen, 233 Broadway, New York, have been appointed selling agents for the American Nitrogen Products Co., Seattle, on nitrite of soda.

Red prussiate of potash is quoted at 3c 3d per pound (70½c) by English makers at London. Yellow prussiate of soda is quoted there at 9d per pound (16.3c).

The confirmation of advances on potash salts by the German Government has had a stiffening effect on all potash compounds. Potassium carbonate and caustic potash are expected to show advances here on any considerable buying as stocks here are very low.

The customs service of the Treasury Department reports that the agents of the department have not found any evidence of dumping of barium peroxide by German exporters.

The Rotary Club of Sheffield (Ala.) has issued a book on Muscle Shoals, Ala., entitled "Facts, Views, Maps and General Information on the Muscle Shoals District."

The Board of United States General Appraisers has handed down a reappraisement decision, fixing the correct value for customs purposes on the following merchandise; Potassium bromide, from Hordische Saltpeter Gesellschaft, Hamburg, Germany.

The Butterworth-Judson Co. is to be allowed to store picric acid at the plant of the Nixon Terminal and Storage Co., Nixon, N. J., if the company takes out licenses and reduces the quantity of acid to 150,000 pounds for each container.

The Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association will hold its next convention at Chicago, June 12 and 13. The change to the West was decided upon in the interest of western members who are increasing every year. The move was decided upon by the Board of Governors.

Some handlers of yellow prussiate of soda believe that prices have gone into a slump which will carry them down to 15c on the spot before mid-summer. The spot market has weakened rapidly during the past two weeks following lower prices for shipment from abroad. Sales have been made as low as 16½c duty paid for April shipment. Makers are in the market with very small lots but their prices are too high to attract attention at present. Domestic stuff cannot become a factor in the market until the coke ovens get into broader operation.

JANUARY EXPORTS OF SODA COMPOUNDS

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 29.—Exports of soda ash, sal soda, and caustic soda, during January, are estimated as follows by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: Soda ash, 2,432,113 pounds; sal soda, 722,406 pounds; caustic soda, 10,927,529 pounds; Cyanide was exported to the amount of 125,601 pounds, principally to Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and the Philippines. About 1,014,974 pounds of bicarbonate of soda was exported, principally to Canada, Mexico, Straits Settlements, Venezuela, and the Philippines. The countries taking soda ash, sal soda and caustic soda, with the amounts, follows:

Countries	Soda Ash Pounds	Sal Soda Pounds	Caustic Soda Pounds
Belgium	.....	.....	266,882
Denmark	.....	.....	111,178
Germany	.....	.....	954,787
Italy	.....	.....	1,182,158
Netherlands	.....	.....	55,480
Sweden	.....	.....	22,239
England	.....	.....	.....
Canada-Maritime Provinces	84,700	3,840	122,224
Quebec	1,051,435	644,660	1,044,650
Prairie Prov.	.....	.....	.....
Br. Columbia	237,060	.....	725
Costa Rica	.....	.....	7,600
Guatemala	.....	125	7,900
Honduras	6,000	.....	29,700
Nicaragua	7,700	498	18,949
Panama	4,500	16,160	11,202
Mexico	85,948	4,620	482,996
Jamaica	600	5,725	520
Cuba	248,960	35,974	648,437
Dom. Rep.	7,500	135	80,724
Argentina	447,716	.....	425,080
Brazil	171,900	.....	380,319
Chile	7,500	.....	70,000
Colombia	10,000	.....	53,675
Peru	1,500	750	67,775
Uruguay	.....	.....	158,630
Venezuela	10,720	1,420	73,562
China	44,000	.....	349,917
Java & Madura	.....	.....	38,000
Japan	.....	.....	4,038,264
Philippine Is.	4,334	.....	70,000

$4,000,000 IN TEXAS SULFUR DEAL

At the annual meeting of the Freeport-Texas Co. which will be held on April 3 the stockholders will be called upon to ratify the contract entered into between the Texas Co. and the Freeport Sulphur Co. and also to vote upon a financial plan to raise the necessary funds to carry out the terms of a contract made by the Texas Co. with the Freeport Sulphur Co. providing for the development of the Texas Co.'s large sulphur deposit located at Hoskins Mound, Texas. It will be necessary for the Freeport Texas Co. to advance money to the Freeport Sulphur Co., for development and working capital. The stockholders will be asked to ratify the following financial arrangements:

The issue and sale of $4,000,000 aggregate principal amount of bonds of the company payable in 10 years with interest at 7 per cent, convertible at the option of the respective holders into the company's capital stock, which bonds shall contain provision for redemption, sinking fund and conversion.

It is proposed to offer the bonds to the stockholders in proportion of their respective rights.

Thomas Nevins has served notice on the Freeport Sulphur Co. that the Mound Co has good cause for action for forfeiture of the lease of the Mound Co. to the Freeport company, and declares that unless it institutes proper appropriate legal proceedings he will himself institute such proceedings as a stockholder of the Mound Co. He has already brought a similar suit through the Texas Development Co. under the same lease against the Texas Co. It is pending in the New York Supreme Court.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 750-752

ACTIVE MOVEMENT IN CITRIC ACID

Seasonal Buying—Imported Above American Makers—Glycerin Weak—Cocoa Butter Again Lower—Cod Liver Oil Advance Maintained—Denatured Alcohol Demoralized—Producers' Revisions Lacking

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acid Citric, Import., ½c lb. Potass. Iodide, Resale, 5c lb.
Soap, Green, U.S.P., 2c lb.

Declined

Alcohol, Denat., 3c gal. Glycerin, C.P. resale, ½c lb.
Camphor, Jap., ref., 1c lb. Licorice Mass, 3c lb.
Cocoa Butter, Bulk, 2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	$.31	$.31	$.31	$.28
Acid Citric, Import	.45½	.45	.44½	.47
Caffeine, Alkaloid	3.75	3.75	3.75	6.00
Calomel, American	.88	.88	.88	1.00
Camphor, Jap., ref.	.87	.88	.92	.70
Iodine, Resublimed	4.05	4.05	3.80	3.75
Menthol	6.25	6.25	5.25	4.25
Morphine Sulfate	4.80	4.80	4.80	5.20
Potassium Bromide, Cryst.	.23	.23	.19	.37
Quinine Sulfate, Import	.58	.58	.58	.62
Sodium Salicylate	.32	.32	.32	.31
Strychnine Sulfate	.76	.76	.88	1.55
Average	**1.90**	**1.90**	**1.85**	**2.08**

Business in medicinal chemicals was not quite as active during the early part of the current week as it had been. Significant revisions by American producers were lacking. Demand was confined principally to the smaller routine quantities. Demand for citric and tartaric both spot and to arrive was active. Cocoa butter is weaker. The flurry in cod liver oil has died down. Glycerin is softer, particularly resale stocks.

Acid Citric—Active buying both spot and to arrive noted here this week. Spot tightly held higher at 45½c kegs, to arrive 39c in bond, 44c duty paid. For shipment 38½c c. i. f. American makers at 45c barrels crystals, but selling only regular consuming trade and avoiding speculative buying.

Acid Tartaric—Although spot sellers at 26c barrels crystals and 26½c kegs are noted, 24c in bond is firmly held to arrive. Seasonal buying is active. Import cost means 27c spot. Makers at 30c barrels unchanged.

Alcohol—Denatured market demoralized by price slashing. Some distillers dumping goods overboard at ridiculous prices, particularly Nos. 5 and 6. Named prices 31c@34c drums, barrels inclusive. Resale at 30c@32c. Wood alcohol also very weak under price cutting, 55c drums, barrels 95-97, 75c pure barrels openly named.

Bromides—Position uncertain. Spot potash imported 16½c@17c.; soda 16c@16½c. Potash for shipment 14½c c. i. f. American makers, potash 23c barrels 100 pounds; soda 20c.

Caffeine—Demand steady. Two American makers getting the business at $3.75@$4.00 pound alkaloid 100 pound lots. Importers out of it owing to import cost making $4.50 market here necessary for profit. All current prices under cost of production.

Camphor—Dull and quiet on spot. Slabs weakly held at 87c cases, Jap refined spot. Jap tablets routine demand 95c@99c. American refiners at 96c barrels bulk gum. Tablets 99c@$1.02 as to packing.

Cocoa Butter—Heavy imports last week have further softened prices here. Bulk in 200 pound bales spot at 27c less ton lots, 26c ton lots. Fingers, cakes, and special packings, unchanged 34½c@37c pound as to brand.

Cod Liver Oil—The flurry in cod liver oil last week, a jump in the price from $16.00@$18.00 barrel up to $21.00@$23.00 for spot Norwegian, soon died down owing to lack of interest at this season. The higher prices remained, however. Demand here is dull. Norway at $22.50 c. i. f. for shipment. Newfoundland unchanged at $19.00 spot.

Cream Tartar—Spot goods imported selling freely at 23½c barrels although quantity business is being done under this here. For shipment 20c c. i. f. American manufacturers at 26½c barrels 100 pound lots unchanged.

Formaldehyde—Makers name 8½c pound barrels carlots works. This can also be done on spot for less carloads. Soft owing to uncertain position of wood alcohol.

Glycerin—Weak. Refiners quote 15½c drums, 17c cans unchanged. Outside lots offered 14½c drums, 15c cans. Dynamite 13½c.

Iodides—Resale potassium iodide here is firmer, a lot at $3.10 being inside. Manufacturers at $3.15, 50 pound lots.

Licorice—Mass in cases cheaper at 22c pound. Powdered 40c.

Menthol—Shipment position firmer at $5.35 c. i. f. from Japan. Spot stocks firmly held at $6.25 pound cases, $6.40 less cases, without change. Sellers control situation here. Reports of higher prices forward. Demand steady routine.

Mercury—Spot firmer in spite of recent arrivals. Sales mostly of jobbing character at $49.50 and $50.00 flask. Larger lots $49.00. Any real buying would send market up as stocks are well held, according to reports.

Quinine—Steady demand of routine nature. Imported 100s spot 58c ounce. American manufacturers 60c unchanged basis 100 ounce tins.

Soap—Cheap lots of green soap held here cleaned out. Prices up. Inside spot 7½c to 8½c for barrels and kegs.

Objection to the proposed revival of the patent convention of 1909 with Germany was contained in statements issued this week by Dr. Charles H. Herty, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association, and J. I. Tierney, secretary of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. The statements draw attention to the necessity of a clause providing that patents must be worked in the United States. It is declared that the Germans used their patents obtained in this country to stifle the American dye industry by not using the patents here, but carrying on the manufacture of dyes and chemicals under patents in Germany.

Fine Chemical Notes

Resale offerings of C. P. glycerin are adding their weight in forcing down values. Outsiders are shading refiners' quotations.

Another flood of cocoa butter last week was effective in further forcing down the price here. About 5,977 bales and bags came in at New York from Rotterdam and Hamburg.

If the use of "premedicated" alcohol in the manufacture of U.S.P. and N.F. products is made mandatory, approximately five hundred separate formulae will have to be carried in stock.

Reports from Bergen, Norway, indicate the total catch of cod up to March 9 as 11,400,000 compared with 13,700,000 last year. The yield of medicinal oil, on which the market has advanced in Norway, was 22,960 hectolitres as against 24,766 at the same time last year.

Holders of spot imported citric acid are not selling in a big way to speculators, the recent activity having attracted buyers who evidently foresee a higher market as warm weather approaches. Spot stocks are said to be sufficient for all reasonable requirements of the consuming trade for some months.

The present price slashing business in denatured alcohol cannot continue indefinitely without disastrous results. If it does not bring failure down upon the distillers who make a practice of this method of doing business, it most certainly will bring down the prohibition authorities sooner or later, is the belief of a market authority here.

The sharp rise in cod liver oil last week following a jump in Norway on the higher exchange basis and reports of a big deal in oil having been put through with the Russian Soviet, was not supported very fully in this market. With buying small and shrinking as warm weather approaches, the rise took on more the appearance of a speculative advance which was to some extent unsuccessful.

The annual report of Merck & Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows a total net loss of $732,999.76. Net loss from operations after depreciation, is $699,521.57. Surplus Dec. 31, 1921, was $134,280.95. The balance sheet for the same period shows assets of $4,005,064.54, and current liabilities of $275,783.59. Reserve for contingencies amounts to $128,954.42. Total capital stock amounts to $3,595,000.

In the list of this year's personal property tax returns at St. Louis. Edward Mallinckrodt, chemical manufacturer, is second on the list with a return of $477,370 as compared with $535,730 last year and $535,050 in 1920. He headed the list last year. Among other figures are those of Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., with $173,310. Last year he made a return of $153,950.

David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is sending the following memorandum to collectors regarding the proof of alcohol to be used for denaturation in certain formulas: "In accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 101, Regulations No. 61, it is hereby provided that alcohol of 192° proof may be used by proprietors of duly qualified denaturing plants in the manufacture of specially denatured alcohol formulas No. 39, 39-A, 39-B and 40."

RESEARCH WORK BY PHARMACISTS

The Scientific Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association has issued an appeal to workers in pharmacy, through Heber W. Youngken, chairman, and Arno Viehoever, secretary, for co-operation in obtaining a census of the scientific work carried on by pharmacists. The appeal reads:

"In order to obtain a census of scientific pharmaceutical research and to stimulate further work, the following recommendations were adopted by the Scientific Section at its last meeting. To ascertain the nature and extent of scientific work carried on by pharmacists, completed in 1921, and now in progress. To urge workers to carry on at least one piece of constructive work dealing with scientific pharmacy and publish the original or an abstract in the 'Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association.'

"We cannot accomplish our task without the cooperation of those who are in a position to give it. Should the splendid 'Bibliography of Pharmaceutical Research,' published monthly, be incomplete in any particular, give us the missing data. Indicate the general nature of your studies in progress, so that duplication of work will be avoided, the scientific activity of pharmacists be more fully recognized, and new research be suggested. Do your part in solving at least one problem connected with pharmaceutical research. Prepare papers for publication, and at least one paper for presentation at the forthcoming meeting in Cleveland."

CHEMISTS GATHERING AT BIRMINGHAM

The American Chemical Society's meeting at Birmingham, Ala., April 3 to 7, will open at the Hotel Tutwiler with an address of welcome by Nathan L. Miller, lieutenant governor of Alabama, and response by Edgar F. Smith, president of the society. Speeches on the development of Southern industries will be made by C. P. Winslow, of the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Wm. H. Stone, of the "Manufacturers' Record", Theodore Swann, Van H. Manning, Charles L. Reese, W. C. Geer, W. D. Bigelow, and Francis P. Venable.

Marston T. Bogert will speak on "Perfumes, Natural and Synthetic," at the Southern Club, on Wednesday, April 5. Other speakers will be William H. Ross, C. B. Durgin, R. M. Jones, B. B. Ross, W. A. Peters, Jr., Clark S. Robinson, S. S. Heide.

The Division of Dye Chemistry meets on Thursday, April 6, when technical papers will be read by Max Phillips, S. Palkin, C. R. De Long, W. R. Watson, E. Emmet Reid and W. R. Waldron, Martin Meyer and Marston T. Bogert, Jules Bebie, Andrew J. Leddy, Walter C. Holmes, R. E. Rose, Henry R. Lee, and D. O. Jones.

CLOSE U. S. ALCOHOL PLANT IN CHICAGO

Pending an investigation to determine if the company has violated the alcohol laws, the Chicago plant of the United States Industrial Alcohol Co. was closed last week by the prohibition authorities. No charges have been filed against the company, the plant being closed arbitrarily by Federal Prohibition Director Charles A. Gregory of the Chicago district, while the investigation is in progress. Early this week, the closing order was revoked by the Commissioner in Washington and the plant reopened.

Gordon & Gordon, Chicago toilet goods manufacturhave opened an office in New York under the direction of B. B. Stern, formerly manger of the Perfumery and Toilet Articles Division in the Bush Terminal Sales Building.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 759-760

TEXTILE STRIKE HURTS DYE INDUSTRY

Intermediates, However, Are in Better Demand in Some Directions—Inquiries for Export Business Increasing—Rumors of Lower Prices on Aniline Oil Said to be Unfounded

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)
Advanced
No Advances
Declined
No Declines

Trend of the Market

		Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	$.29	$.29	$.29	$.27
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.07½	.07½	.07½	.08
Phenol	lb.	.12	.12	.11½	.10
Xylene, 10 degrees	gal.	.35	.35	.35	.45
Toluene, pure	gal.	.30	.30	.30	.28
Aniline Oil	lb.	.15½	.15½	.16	.20
Benzaldehyde	lb.	.55	*.55	.45	.45
Betanaphthol, dist.	lb.	.28	.28	.28	.35
Paranitroaniline	lb.	.77	.77	.77	.95
o-Toluidine	lb.	.20	.20	.20	.25
Average		**0.308**	**0.308**	**0.298**	**0.335**

Improvement is noted in the spotty demand for intermediates in some directions although other factors state that the effect of the New England textile strike is being keenly felt in their products. Occasional export inquiries and increasing domestic demand for the more widely used intermediates have given the market a better tone. Price changes during the week were insignificant. Greater firmness is noted as sellers have abandoned their recent policy of cutting prices on the slightest provocation. Low prices rumored on aniline oil are entirely unfounded and appear to have existed only in the minds of buyers. The same appears to be true of other rumored reductions and buyers are beginning to realize this as they are forced to pay makers' asking prices when taking on stocks. Export inquiry for motor spirit grades of benzol is developing.

Coal Tar Crudes

Anthracene—Inactive. Refiners name 80-85% at 75c @$1.00 as to quantity and 40-45% at 12c@18c.

Benzene—Firm on continued scarcity of refined. Tanks, C.P., 29c and drums (extra) up to 34c. Tanks, 90%, 27c, and up to 32c in returnable drums. Export demand for motor fuel grades noted.

Naphthalene—Demand easy at recent levels. Refiners quote 7½c@8½c for flake and 8½c@9½c for balls. Outside sellers quote flake down to 6¾c.

Phenol—Firm but less active. Large drums at 12c lowest. Strictly prime white not below 14c.

Solvent Naphtha—Fairly active at 25c in tanks and up to 30c in returnable drums.

Toluene—Inactive at 30c in tanks and up to 35c in returnable drums.

Intermediates

Acid, 1, 2, 4—Inactive. Makers offer 80c@85c.

Acid, Gamma—Named as low as $1.90. Buyers state that lower can be done but sellers refuse confirmation.

Acid, H—Some activity noted. Nothing less than 85c. Other sellers quote up to 95c as to brand and quantity.

Acid, Monosulfonic F—Scattering demand at $2.30@ $2.35 as to quantity.

Acid, Picramic—Makers name 65c@70c as to quantity on slow demand.

Acid, Sulfanilic—Absence of stocks enables makers to hold for 24c. Possibly this can be shaded for quantity business.

Aniline Oil—Firmer at 15½c@16c in lots of ten drums and less. Rumors of cutting below this level are denied.

Aniline Salt—Makers hold for 24c for prime white crystals, but might weaken on large business.

Alpha-naphthylamine—Nothing better than 30c during the week. No cheap resale lots available at present.

Anthraquinone—Some inquiry. Makers name $1.35 @$1.40 as to quantity for sublimed. The 25% paste is offered at 75c@80c as to quantity on a 100% basis.

Benzaldehyde—Technical firm at 55c in drums.

Beta-naphthol—Fair demand. Some export inquiry. Prices firm at 28c@30c as to quantity.

Chlorobenzene—Makers name 10c@14c as to quantity. Demand dead.

Chlorhydrin—Makers quote ethylene chlorhydrin in drums at $1.50 and up to $2.00 per pound for smaller lots.

Dimethylaniline—Held firm in spite of slow demand at 38c@40c in returnable drums.

Dinitrobenzene—Named at 21c@25c as to quality and brand from makers.

Diphenylamine—Makers' price held at 60c for quantity.

G Salt—Named at 70c firm by makers.

Meta-nitroaniline—Nothing better than 77c on quantity. Demand quite active.

Meta-phenylenediamine—Named at $1.00@$1.05 on fair demand.

Nitrobenzene—Redistilled weak at 10c in drums. No demand for technical.

Para-amidophenol—Base at $1.25@$1.35 as to grade. Hydrochloride at $1.35@1.45 for technical and photographic. Demand slow and prices weak.

Para-nitroacetanilide—Inactive from makers at 55c for quantity.

Para-nitroaniline—Rumors of 75c are denied by makers. Best quoted, 77c and up to 80c as to quantity and brand. One maker names 78c as lowest.

Para-phenylenediamine—Firm at $1.50@$1.60 as to quantity. Fair demand.

Para-toluidine—Quoted at $1.00@$1.25 per pound as to maker and quantity. **Generally inactive.**

Resorcinol—Technical named at $1.30@$1.35 per pound. Demand slow, routine.

Coal Tar Dyes

No definite price changes have been announced, but all dye prices are tending to ease off on the inactivity of the cotton industry on account of strikes. The trade looks for early settlement, however, in view of the sea-

sonal demand for cotton fabrics which is due now. In spite of the dullness in buying, direct colors have not reacted as sharply as was expected.

Dyestuff Notes

Some factors in the trade look for prices on nitrite of soda around 10c or 11c within a short time and state that the present market is too low for profitable business. So far 9c@9½c as to seller is possible.

"Dyestuffs," National's house organ, in its March issue, calls attention. editorially, to the fallacy of the belief of many dye manufacturers that research which will enable us to make the dyes the Germans make is sufficient in itself. The need for study in unexplored fields of organic chemistry as a fundamental necessity of the American organic chemical industry is pointed out as the proper aim for reseach here.

Mail reports from London state that the intermediate market there is in about the same situation as it is here. Orders for quantity are few and far between, but small, scattered business is improving. Some export demand is noted there.

Inquiries are in the market for several large tonnage lots of motor spirit benzol for export. Exporters holding the orders are shopping the first hand market to get what seem to be impossible price concessions in view of the demand for the material here.

The manufacture of "tetralin" by the hydrogenation of naphthalene in the presence of a nickel catalyst has reached formidable proportions in Germany and its manufacture in other countries is being considered. "Tetralin" is used to a large extent as a motor fuel and turpentine substitute, and is produced in Germany to the extent of some 15 million gallons per annum.

DYE TRADE WITH CANADA GROWING

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Canada, March 29.—The monthly report of the trade of Canada for January gives the value of imports and dyes and tanning materials as follows: From Britain, $26,885; United States, $234,772; other countries, $90,313; total, $351,970; compared with imports from Britain, $51,473; United States, $158,299; other countries, $106,807; total, $316,579 during January, 1921.

Imports of aniline and coal tar dyes included in the above were: From Britain, 16,390 lbs., value $21,663; United States, 121,110 lbs., value $108,346; Germany, 7,862 lbs., values $56,110; Switzerland, 10,549 lbs., value $11,439; other countries, 14,674 lbs., value $20,064; total 173,585 lbs., value $217,622; compared with imports for January, 1921, from Britain, 12,788 lbs., value $13,706; United States 44,911 lbs., value $61,635; Germany, 331 lbs., value $861; Switzerland, 5,284 lbs., value $5,044; total 63,314 lbs., value $81,246.

As part of the service which the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., renders to the users of its dyes, a color card issued especially for the hat trade, entitled "Mode Shades on Fur Felt" which contains several new features of substantial interest and use to hat manufacturers, has just been issued. On the first page general dyeing directions are given and a sample piece of the material used in the subsequent dyed samples is shown. Then follow a series of forty-eight mode shades and against each one is given the combination of dyes used, indicating the percentages required and the composition of the acid bath employed.

SOURCES OF TANNING MATERIALS

Tanning materials, natural dyes and extracts are discussed in the fifth annual report of the U. S. Tariff Commission. The report says in part:

"The American tanneries, previous to 1900, obtained practically their entire supply of tanning materials from domestic sources—nearly all hemlock and oak. As the virgin forests of these products were becoming exhausted, chestnut extract, made from chestnut wood of abundant growth in the Appalachian region, was accepted, and the production of this extract has since become highly developed in that area.

"Since 1900 a large import trade has developed in foreign tanning materials from many parts of the world to replace the insufficient supply of oak and hemlock and to obtain cheaper tanning agents. These include woods, leaves, barks, fruits, nuts, pods and other vegetable materials, with the extracts made by hot-water treatment of these products, with subsequent evaporation. The important tanning materials imported include: Quebracho, mangrove, myrobalans, sumac, divi-divi, valonia, wattle and gambier.

Chestnut-wood extract is the most important domestic tanning agent and is available in quantities in excess of domestic needs. The chestnut blight at present threatens the entire stand of chestnut, which will have a tendency to accelerate the rate of cutting. The annual cut of hemlock and oak barks is decreasing. At the present rate of consumption it is estimated that the supply of these barks will be exhausted in about forty years. This does not include the western hemlock of Oregon and Washington, which offers a large future supply of bark, utilized at present only to a small extent.

"Natural dyes, previous to the introduction of coal-tar dyes, served as a basis of dyeing. Although synthetic dyes have largely displaced them, the natural dyes are in demand for certain uses, chiefly in the textile and leather trades. Certain natural dyes, extracts of logwood, fustic and redwood, are made in this country from woods imported from the West Indies and Central and South America. The manufacture of dyewood extracts is a highly developed domestic industry. In addition, many dyes prepared from foreign vegetable sources are imported ready for use into the United States. These dyes include cutch, archil and cudbear, natural indigo, saffron, safflower, cochineal, turmeric, annatto, litmus, chlorophyll extract, madder and Persian berries. Quercitron and osage orange (the latter of more recent development) are the important natural dyes. Imported fustic is competitive with these products for certain uses."

The National Aniline & Chemical Co. has announced Sulphur Black BG Extra Conc. It is the greenest shade of sulphur black yet produced, and is adaptable for dyeing raw stock, piece goods, and yarns in all types of machines.

The Ultra-Marine Co., 539 Twenty-second street, Huntington, W. Va., E. C. Baugher, in charge, is completing plans for a plant at Cincinnati, and will soon take bids.

The United States Color & Pigment Co., Evergreen avenue, Newark, N. J., has had plans prepared for an addition to its plant to cost about $25,000.

Jayne & Sidebottom have been appointed selling agents for the Colorlake Chemical Co., of New York.

E. A. Widman is acting as sales manager for H. A. Metz & Co., Inc.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 762, Naval Stores, Page 763

BUSINESS IN VEGETABLE OILS LIGHT

Crushers Announce a Reduction in Linseed Oil—Cottonseed Oil Easier on Lack of Interest of Consumers—Good Demand for Animal Oils—Fish Oils Scarce and Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)
Advanced
Turpentine, 1c gal.
Declined
Linseed, 1c gal. Cottonseed, ¼c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	$.57	$.57	$.55	$.50
Degras, American, bbls.	.03¾	.03¾	.03¾	.05
Lard, No. 1	.65	.65	.65	.75
Menhaden, crd.* bbls.	.42	.42	.42	.28
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal.	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.15
Red Oil, distilled	.08¼	.08¼	.07¾	.07½
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.10½	.10½	.10½	.13
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.09	.09	.08½	.09¾
Cottonseed, crude, tanks	.10	.10¼	.10	.01
Linseed, Carlots, bbls.	.79	.80	.86	.65
Olive, denatured	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.60
Peanut, refined	.13	.13	.11	.10½
Soya Bean, bbls.	.10½	.10½	.09	.07
Average	**0.419**	**0.420**	**0.419**	**0.423**

Business in oils dragged slightly during the week and has failed to come up to expectations based on the activity of recent weeks. Consuming buyers are not showing the increased interest hoped for and on this basis speculators are losing some of their enthusiasm. The market is far from weak yet, but there is much less actual business being put through. Prices have not changed appreciably. Crushers announce a reduction on linseed oil. Cottonseed oil is easier on lack of interest and prices are quoted slightly lower. Animal oils are in increasingly better request and prices are working to firmer positions. Fish oils continue comparatively scarce, and firm on this account. Naval stores business has been limited, but higher prices are announced for turpentine on the spot.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Imported oil has been a decidedly upsetting factor in the market here. Crushers quote lower at 79c in carlots of barrels. Imported oil offered at 72c spot and 70c shipment landed. Domestic prices rule weak although no definite confirmation was to be had of prices below 79c. London quotations firmer at 37s 3d per quintal. Antwerp quotes 182 francs per 100 kilos.

Buenos Aires flaxseed lower at $1.84½ per bushel. Duluth easier at $2.48@$2.50. Winnipeg lower at $2.27@$2.30 per bushel.

Castor Oil—No change from 11½c@12c for No. 1 in barrels and cases and 10½c for No. 3 from crushers. Odd lots of No. 3 reported at 10c.

China Wood Oil—Spot position a trifle easier with 14c possible for barrels. Generally quoted at 14¼c and up as to quantity. Coast largely nominal at 13c; arrivals there as low as 11½c. Shipment, f. o. b. N. Y., from the Orient as low as 11½c for futures.

Coconut Oil—Generally easier with prices subject to shading. Ceylon barrels are easy at 9c@9½c spot. Cochin barrels spot, 9¾c@10c. Manila in sellers' tanks, Coast, dull at 7¾c.

Corn Oil—Holding fairly firm at recent prices in spite of waning interest. Crude, tanks, mills, 10c@10¼c; barrels 11½c. Edible spot barrels, 13c.

Cottonseed Oil—Interest lagging as consumers fail to buy. Crude sales at 10c f. o. b. mills in buyers' tanks. Prime summer yellow easier at 11½c@11⅞c March to September; October, 10⅞c@11c.

Olive Oil—Denatured, barrels, spot $1.12. Foots can be had in limited quantity at 9c@9¼c spot. Shipment firmer at 9c.

Palm Oil—Lagos easy at 8¼c@8½c in casks spot. Bonny old Calabar. 7⅝c@7¾c in casks, spot. Niger, 6½c@6¾c.

Palm Kernel Oil—English from spot stocks steady at 8¾c@9c.

Peanut Oil—Prices holding well at recent advance in spite of slow demand. Crude, at mills, buyers' tanks, 10½c@10¾c. Oriental, sellers' tanks, Coast, 11¾c@12¼c. Spot refined oil, 12½c@13c in barrels. Crude on the spot scarce at 11½c.

Perilla Oil—Nothing better than 12c is possible for spot or nearby arrival. Futures for late arrival as low as 11c landed very firm.

Rapeseed Oil—Refined oil steady at 83c@85c in barrels spot. Blown at 92c@95c per 8 lb. gallon as to viscosity.

Sesame Oil—Routine trading in domestic at $1.15 @$1.20 as to quantity.

Soya Bean Oil—Stocks on the Coast are still small. Prices firm at 9¼c in sellers' tanks, Coast, and 6½c@6¾c bulk in bond. Spot barrels at 10½c. Edible spot 11½c@12¼c.

Animal Oils

Degras—American at 3¾c@4c in barrels and English at 4c@4¼c. Fair movement. Neutral degras 6c @7c as to seller and quantity.

Lard Oil—Prime technical lard oil at 85c@90c as to seller. Edible prime $1.15. No. 1 lard oil 65c@72c in barrels as to seller. No. 2, 63c@70c in barrels as to quantity and brand.

Oleo Oil—Slightly firmer at 11¼c for No. 1 and 10½c for No. 2. No. 3 nominal at 9c.

Red Oil—Firmer at 8½c@9c for either distilled or saponified.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Still tight with stocks low. Lowest price 57c in barrels, others quote up to 60c. Primary stocks light.

Menhaden Oil—No first grade crude to be had in quantity. Scattered lots nominal at 42c in tanks, Jacksonville. Baltimore stocks exhausted. Refined grades steady with sellers at variance. Price basis for refined is 53c@58c for light strained as to brand.

Whale Oil—Unchanged. Natural winter at 70c and bleached winter at 75c.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Prices unchanged on slow demand. Range from $5.15 per barrel for B to $7.50 for WW.

Turpentine—Some sellers quote 87½c; others 87c. Savannah prices higher and firm at 81¾c. London easy at 67s per quintal.

Oil Trade Notes

Olive foots remain very firm with present and nearby stocks very hard to locate.

Soya bean oil is attracting more attention on the Coast where stocks are very short.

The Olive Oil Association of America will hold its second annual meeting at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, Tuesday, April 4.

The Portland Vegetable Oil Mills, Portland, Ore., have plans under way for a plant for the manufacture of turpentine and rosin. H. H. Ward heads the company. W. H. Curtis and L. H. Russe, Portland, are engineers.

The Sherwin Williams Co., Cleveland O., has recently issued a very attractive booklet called the "Home Painting Manual." It is profusely illustrated in colors, and contains, besides directions for painting, varnishing, staining, etc., many suggestions of attractive color combinations for use in the home. The cost is nominal.

Peanut oil has advanced rapidly in the past few weeks and peanuts have become very scarce in the South. Evidences of speculative activity in peanuts are reported in Alabama and Georgia but no considerable stocks were brought to light there. Exports of peanut oil during 1921 totaled 1,700,000 pounds against 3,000,000 pounds imported.

E. C. Bisbee and A. L. Bisbee, formerly vice president and secretary, respectively, of the Midland Linseed Products Co., Minneapolis, have severed their active connection with that firm and contemplate erecting a linseed crushing plant in the East. Both retain stock interests in the Midland company. Their successors have not yet been named.

Linseed oil crushers are feeling keenly the effect of the heavy imports of linseed oil during recent weeks. Some consumers are going so far as to request that deliveries on contracts be delayed so that they can take advantage of the low prices at which importers offer oil here. Several bulk shiploads have come in so far.

Trading in cottonseed oil has amounted to little during the week as speculators realize that they have failed to stimulate a real purchasing movement by playing up the prospective and present shortage of oil. It is a significant fact that the October position of prime summer yellow is quoted a full cent under the nearer months on account of the prospect of some new oil by that time.

Six new members were elected at the meeting of the board of directors of the Oil Trades Association of New York last week. Those elected were: W. J. Cassidy, American Cotton Oil Co.; Emile F. Kick, American Chemical Products Co., Newark, N. J.; A. H. Horner, C. B. Peter Co.; Chas. F. Faas, Oil States Petroleum Co.; S. L. Bushman, Metal Package Co., and H. Robinson, Netherlands Chemical Co.

Malcolm McKenzie, formerly connected with an essential oil house in New York, and H. H. Foster, until recently an officer of a firm of importers and exporters, have formed a corporation to be known as McKenzie & Foster, Inc., located at 82 Beaver st., New York, where they will conduct a general commission business, confining themselves largely to Far Eastern products. Mr. McKenzie contemplates an extensive trip embracing Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Java, Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India.

PRODUCTION OF WHALE OIL

Whale oil production gradually increased up to the time of the war, but went into a slump then from which it has not recovered. The development of the Antarctic Ocean as a source of whales was not begun until 1909, when 29 vessels produced an average of 3,860 barrels each. The Norwegian whalers have been particularly active in this field, and in 1912, 440,000 barrels were obtained from this source out of a total Norwegian catch of 482,000 barrels. The world's production of whale oil in 1912 was 760,000 barrels, and in 1913, 780,000 barrels, of which the Norwegian catch was 590,000 barrels. The world's production dropped to 380,000 barrels in 1917, and even less in 1918. The 1920 production rose on advancing prices to 424,000 barrels. So far there has been no appreciable improvement in the catch.

Walter J. Hund, a San Francisco chemist, has perfected a process for utilizing redwood stumpage in a commercial way and thus clearing the way for reclaiming large acreages which have been logged over. Redwood stump wood is very rich in resinous matter, whose tar acid or phenol content exceeds that of other commercial tars. Through a system of distillation the tar is easily obtained, Mr. Hund reports. Plans are now being made for the establishment of several plants in the redwood districts. Wood alcohol, acetate of lime, acetone and charcoal are among the products sought.

The Paint and Varnish Division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company has began the publication of "The Paint Pot". It is a service publication devoted to the interests of dealers who handle this line of DuPont products. The editor announces that it will do its part to make 1922 the greatest paint and varnish year in the history of the business. It is aimed to publish in "The Paint Pot," all phases of practical information which will enable dealers to build better business. The program includes articles on promotion work, novel selling schemes, suggestions for seasonal sales campaigns, new uses for paint and varnish products, manufacturing processes, store and stock and window arrangement.

The new plant of the Cook Nut Corp., Baltimore, will be in operation in May, for the production of lard substitutes, cooking and salad oils. The output will be 60,000 lbs. of finished products daily. The buildings are one, two and three stories, housing the refining and refrigerating machinery, packing, storage and cooperage departments, and a 30,000 gallon tank for water supply and fire protection. The buildings are steel and concrete.

The Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., filed in the Supreme Court its appeal from the decision of Judge Carpenter of the Federal Court, Chicago, in favor of the linseed oil manufacturers who were accused by the government of having violated the anti-trust law. The suit is against the American Linseed Oil Co., the Armstrong Bureau of Related industries and other companies.

The second annual convention of the Olive Oil Association of America will be held at the Hotel Biltmore on Tuesday, April 4. The officers of the association are: President, R. V. Delaphenha; vice president, L. J. Scaramelli; treasurer, G. F. Romeo, and secretary, C. A. Tosi.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 764-765

BUYING MOVEMENT IN BOTANICALS

Agar Agar Higher on Spot Scarcity—Celery Seed Up —Saffron at $26—Nux Vomica Lower—Licorice Bundles Weaken—Selected Elm Bark Under Pressure—Cuttlefish Easier

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Agar Agar, No. 1, 15c lb.
No. 3, 5c lb.
Celery Seed, ½c lb.
Gamboge, 15c lb.
Fennel Seed, French, ½c lb.
Fenugreek Seed, ¼c lb.
Mace, Batavia, 1c lb.
Nutmegs, 1c lb.

Declined

Cuttlefish Bone, Jew., 10c lb.
Nux Vomica, Powd., 1c lb.
Tamarinds, Bbls., ½c lb.
Balsam Oregon, 15c gal.
Elm Bark, Sel., 1c lb.
Olibanum Sift., ½c lb.
Tragacanth, No. 1, 10c lb.
Corn Silk, ½c lb.
Licorice, Bndls., 3c lb.
Ginger, Cochin, ½c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	$.22	$.22	$.22	$.30
Buchu Leaves, Short	.95	.95	.95	1.30
Cantharides, Russian	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Cocculus Indicus	.05	.05	.05	.18
Ergot, Spanish	1.00	1.00	1.00	.75
Insect Powder, pure	.55	.55	.60	.45
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd.	2.00	2.00	1.85	2.65
Nux Vomica	.08	.08	.08	.11
Opium, gum	5.50	5.50	5.50	6.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.85	.85	.75	.43
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	2.15	2.25	2.25	3.75
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.09	.09	.09	.10
Average	1.38	1.39	1.36	1.54

Somewhat of an expansion in crude drug buying was indicated during the early part of this week. Demand was confined quite closely to seasonal items. Prices are generally in a firm position with the usual number of ups and downs fairly well divided. The strong seed situation is still marked by reduced spot stocks. Fenugreek seed is firmer. Celery is higher. All grades of agar agar are up on scarcity here. Spanish saffron reached $26. Nux vomica is soft and powdered is lower. Selected licorice bundles are easier. Elm bark bundles are under pressure. Cochin ginger is easier.

Crude Drugs

Agar Agar—Stocks all grades agar agar spot very small and sharply higher prices demanded. A good number one named at $1.00@$1.10 pound; No. 2 is held at 80c@90c; No. 3 at 58c@65c.

Cantharides—Russian whole offered $2.50 spot. Powdered $2.65. Chinese very scarce, one holder, $1.15; powder $1.25.

Cuttlefish Bone—Jewelers' cheaper here at 60c@70c as to grade large and small. Common Trieste 18c, powder 14c.

Ergot—Situation spot uncertain. Bags Spanish $1.00 now inside. Small sales $1.02. Negotiations for shipment of Russian ergot to this market via Hamburg.

Lycopodium—Firmer for shipment. Direct importers name $1.10 spot, 22 pound boxes. Lots available $1.05.

Nux Vomica—Spot buttons 6c ton lots, 8c less. Powder easier 11c U. S. P. barrels. Replacement buttons 5½c.

Balsams—Oregon balsam fir easier here $1.25 gallon barrels. Peru scarce $2.25. Tolu strong 50c@60c pound.

Barks

Buckthorn—Spot 6½c. Easy and unchanged.

Cascara Sagrada—Better demand. In big way, 1921 peel, spot 10c. Other lots as to age 11c up to 15c.

Elm—Continues weak as new peel is close by. Spot selected bundles in small demand at 25c pound.

Flowers

Insect—The influence of cheaper flowers and a slower demand has further softened insect powder although prices are unchanged. Dalmatian for shipment Trieste 36c c. i. f. Japanese crop poor quality samples seen here. Pure powder spot barrels 55c@60c pound, some sellers still holding for the latter.

Saffron—Spot holders here now inside at $26.00 1 pound tins Spanish. This is an advance of $2. Demand naturally confined to small lots. American saffron $1.10 pound spot.

Gums

Gamboge firmer sales at $1.15 whole. Olibanum easier, sorts 9c; tears as to color 13c up to 18c. Tragacanth, No. 1 ribbons, $2.10@$2.20 pound cases. Curacao aloes firm 7½c cases.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—Old crop spot short leaf here are not large and routine sales are being made without difficulty at 95c bales. For shipment Cape Town, 70c c. i. f. is named. Goods afloat, 75c c. i. f. to arrive.

Corn Silk—Easier 5½c small way. Larger lots 5c spot.

Senna—Half leaf Alex generally 15c spot 350 pound bales. A broker claims 14c can be done.

Roots

Calamus—Little or nothing of genuine bleached available here. Nominally 50c unchanged.

Dandelion—Easy spot 8c imported. To replace abroad 6c.

Ipecac—Two lots spot Rio offered $1.90 and $2.00. Cartagena in a small way at $1.75 whole and $2.00 powder. Imports last week, 18 bags Cartagena.

Licorice—Ten pound select bundles easier spot 22c. Baby bundles 28c unchanged.

Rhubarb—Import 15 cases last week from Hamburg. Whole 80c, powder $1.00 barrels spot. Practically nominal. Good stocks en route.

Senega—Spot $1.00. A broker reports 95c can be done, but it is doubtful.

Seeds and Spices

Celery—Sales Tuesday 18½c spot round lots. Now inside at 19c bags.

Fenugreek—Firmer whole spot 3½c. Powder 5c@6c as to quantity.

Poppy—Spot Dutch still 14½c. Shipment 15c.

Ginger—Cochin lemon and ABC easier again 10c@10½c spot.

President Obregon, of Mexico, has issued a decree revoking the decree by which the tariff on drugs, pharmaceuticals and chemicals was increased fifty per cent on Jan. 15, of this year.

Crude Drug Notes

Ernest L. Melfi's plant for making face powder, at Providence, R. I., was destroyed by fire on March 15.

McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., crude drug millers, will move their New York office to 75 Fulton street on April 1.

Reports here indicate that German interests are preparing to market Russian ergot in the American market and are now lining up their connections here.

Owing to the low price which is now ruling for selected elm bark, the country gatherers do not appear over-anxious to collect and sort the goods this year.

Importers are now using turpentine, oil rosemary, and similar products to "denature" Sumatra benzoin imports so that they cannot be used for U. S. P. purposes and so that they can get by the Customs House. Only U. S. P. gum can be brought in for medicinal use.

Among the imports last week, several items of interest to crude drug consumers were noted, including 505 cases Curacao aloes, 72 bales of stramonium leaves from Hamburg, 18 bags of ipecac from Cartagena, 387 bags Dutch poppy seed from Rotterdam, and 15 cases of rhubarb from Hamburg.

The monthly report of the Trade of Canada shows imports during January of drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations as follows: From Britain, $69,426; United States, $82,053; other countries, $29,227; total $180,706; compared with imports from Britain valued at $83,418, United States, $90,698, other countries, $25,090; total $199,206 for January, 1921.

Cannabis Indica will be absolutely prohibited transportation from one state to another if H. R. 10738, introduced by Congressman Hayden of Arizona, and now in the Judiciary Committee, becomes a law. The bill prohibits interstate transportation without any exceptions. Hearings will be held next month, at which the drug and medical associations of the country will fight the measure. For a first offense, the bill provides a penalty of 60 days minimum and one year maximum in jail, or $100 to $500 fine.

NEW NARCOTIC FORM DISCUSSED

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 29.—A hearing was held last week in the narcotic section of the Prohibition Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue on a new form proposed by the narcotic section which is smaller than that now in use. The new form met with considerable objection by the representatives of various trade bodies among whom were W. L. Crounse, of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association; Mr. Woodruff, of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association; E. C. Brokmeyer, of the National Association of Retail Druggists; Mr. Pratt, of the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists; Martin J. Gallagher of the Proprietary Association, and Mr. Bevens, of McKesson and Robbins, wholesale druggists, New York.

Another form in lieu of that in use at present was proposed by Mr. Bevens that would change the entire method of making returns in effect and as proposed by the narcotic section in connection with checking up the manufacture and distribution of narcotics. This was favored by the representatives of the trade present.

Business Brevities

B. M. Spencer, of Litter & Allen, has returned from a vacation in the South.

The Ultro Chemical Corp., 226 40th street, Brooklyn, manufacturers of dyes, whose plant was damaged by fire March 22, carried insurance of $40,000.

George Ashworth, of the New York office of the Dow Chemical Co., has returned to his desk after a week's illness.

Henry Hasbrouck, for sixteen years with John Carle & Sons and more recently southern representative of E. Fougera & Co., died at his home, 552 West 185th street, New York, March 23.

The Celluloid Co. reports for 1921 a deficit of $1,146,239, after allowing for depreciation, inventory reduction, taxes and other charges. In 1920 the company had a net income of $1,072,413.

New York State Department of Labor reports show a reduction in average earnings in the chemicals, oils, and paints group in February compared with January. The leather tanning industry reported the only increase in average earnings.

Charles Pope, a wealthy manufacturer of glucose, died in Chicago, on March 26. Mr. Pope attracted considerable attention in 1914, when he sold his beet sugar refining plants at Geneva, Ill., and Venice, Ill., to the Corn Products Refining Company for $3,000,000.

Louis Spindler, foreign manager of the Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, has established a laboratory for making Listerine with Sanborn Brothers, Mexico City, Mexico, and will supply the Republic of Mexico from that point.

"America's Unknown Hero", is the title of a booklet published by the Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., Washington, D. C., and now being distributed in the trade. It gives full details concerning the honors paid to the "unknown" dead who were buried overseas.

The baking powder business of I. A. Folger & Co., San Francisco, has been purchased by A. Schilling & Co., manufacturers of cream of tartar baking powder. William Neuberg, 6 Cliff st., New York, importer of cream of tartar and tartaric acid, was active in bringing about the consolidation.

The directors of the Corn Products Refining Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common stock and the usual extra of ½ of 1 per cent on the common, payable April 20 to holders of record April 3 and the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable April 15 to holders of record April 3.

Ernest A. S. Zillessen, president of the Liberty By-Products Works, Passaic, whose plant was seized last week by Federal Prohibition agents, says the section of the plant where a still was found had been abandoned by the company in preparation for moving to a new plant at Belleville, N. J., and he knew nothing about the still. A. D. Washington, secretary, says that A. J. Naab, who was arrested at the time, was not employed by the Liberty By-Products Works.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Pages 767-768

HIGHER PRICES FOR OIL PEPPERMINT

Spot Advance Follows—Stronger Mid-West Market—Lemon Up Again as Buyers Come in—West Indian Orange Higher—Caraway and Spearmint Advanced—Bergamot Softer

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Caraway, Rect., 25c lb.
Oil Hemlock, 5c lb.
Oil Nutmeg, 10c lb.
Oil Spruce, 5c lb.
Oil Orange, W.I., 25c lb.
Bitter, 25c lb.
Oil Spearmint, 15c lb.
Oil Tansy, $1 lb.
Oil Wormwood, 50c lb.

Declined

Oil Bergamot, 10c lb.
Oil Cade, 10c lb.
Oil Wormseed, 15c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	$4.90	$5.00	$5.00	$5.50
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.55	.55	.55	.35
Oil Cloves	2.15	2.15	2.15	1.30
Oil Lemon	.85	.85	.75	.80
Oil Peppermint, Natural	1.70	1.70	1.70	3.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	7.25	7.25	7.10	8.50
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.46	.46	.53	.65
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.00
Coumarin	3.15	3.15	3.25	4.00
Methyl Salicylate, Cans	.35	.35	.35	.40
Vanillin	.55	.55	.55	.60
Average	2.15	2.16	2.15	2.98

Routine activity only has characterized the trading in essential oils during the week. Prices as a group are steady with the tendency to creep up more pronounced than the weak element. Revisions have not been numerous. Lemon oil has turned active at higher prices. Caraway has advanced again. West Indian orange is higher on spot. A firmer position is noted for peppermint. Spearmint has also strengthened. Tansy is up again. Spruce is firmer. Wormseed oil is weaker. Bergamot is soft. Oil cade is easier.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Quiet and dull at 50c tech. spot and 60c U.S.P.

Oil Bergamot—Has eased off slightly to $4.90, possibly $4.80 spot on a quantity. Easier for shipment from Sicily.

Oil Cade—Has softened to 50c@60c lb. spot.

Oil Caraway—Higher again on spot at $2.25 lb. rectified. Import cost up on advanced shipment from Holland.

Oil Cassia—U.S.P. spot $1.60 lb. Market for tech. a nominal affair owing to Govt. technicalities. $1.20@$1.30 when sold on affidavit.

Oil Citronella—Imports last week 37 drums from Colombo at New York. Price firmly maintained at 55c drums spot, 56c cans. Demand steady. Spot stocks limited.

Oil Cloves—Quiet. Spice uncertain at 31½c spot bales. Oil quoted distillers unchanged $2.15 lb. cans.

Oil Cumin—Oil $4.75@$5.00 lb. spot. Morocco seed has tripled in price within the past eight weeks while oil has been unchanged. Looks up.

Oil Eucalyptus—Spot cases selling sparingly 38c U.S.P. Australian. Position here weak and unsupported. Demand very small.

Oil Geranium—Bourbon steady $5.00@$5.25 lb. spot prime goods. African practically nominal at $8.00 lb. for genuine. Turkish dull, little to be had here, $4.25.

Oil Hemlock—Firmer at 85c spot. Little offered from country. The low price has discouraged manufacture.

Oil Lavender—Most sellers inside $3.25 U.S.P. spot flower oil, but $3.00 can still be done although quality is unknown. Cost equals $3.25@$3.50 to replace abroad. Aspic 85c spot.

Oil Lemon—After dropping off to 75c last week, at which level some buying was done here, increase in activity found sellers moving up to 77½c and 80c. Monday, the price went to 85c inside spot, one lot of fifty cases at 82c having been cleaned out. Holders of some brands continued to ask 95c. Stocks of lemon still held by speculators here which were bought at 90c. Import at 75c c. i. f. shipment.

Oil Nutmeg—Reflecting the firmer position raw material, oil nutmeg is higher at $1.10 lb. inside spot.

Oil Orange—West Indian again higher and in limited supply on spot. Now quoted $2.60@$2.70 cases. Imports last week 30 cases from Kingston. Shippers views very firm. Sicilian oil coppers spot $3.00 now best and firmer thereat.

Oil Peppermint—Low priced holders on spot advanced prices for peppermint on Monday to an inside of $1.80 natural and $2.00 for U.S.P., a jump of 10c. Mid-west distillers are higher for shipment at $1.67½ f. o. b. Some spot sellers are holding at $2.00 for natural and $2.20 for U.S.P. Better demand for export.

Oil Sandalwood—Firmly held at $7.25 lb. spot cases U.S.P. East Indian oil.

Oil Sassafras—Artificial continues easy at 46c makers' sixty lb. cans. Natural unchanged 90c cans.

Oil Spearmint—Stronger spot position, $2.25 seller having jumped to $2.40 spot. Held generally $2.40@$2.50 lb.

Oil Tansy—What little oil is available is held sharply higher here at $9.00 lb.

Oil Wormseed—Weaker position spot at $3.85@$4.00 lb. Demand slow and pressure on prices noted.

Oil Wormwood—Firmer spot at $11.75@$12.00 lb. spot. Most sellers inside $12.00.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzaldehyde—Best from manufacturers $1.40 U.S.P. Nothing known under this here.

Coumarin—Reported moving well. Manufacturers supplying consuming trades at $3.15@$3.25 lb. No outside stocks available.

Menthol—Firm at $6.25 cases spot. Less cases $6.40.

Methyl Salicylate—Makers at 37c 100 lbs., 50 lb. cans. Resale 35c fifty lb. cans.

Vanillin—Moving steadily from makers at 55c oz. 1,000 oz. lots. A small resale lot still held here 54c.

The Chicago Perfumery, Soap, and Extract Association met on Wednesday, March 29, at the Elk's Club, with bowling as a feature of the entertainment.

Essential Oil Notes

Present low priced sellers on oil peppermint in New York are apparently below replacement cost in the Mid-West where, communications indicate, holders are naming $1.65 and $1.67½ f. o. b.

Lack of interest in oil lemon at this season of the year is difficult to explain, particularly with replacement costs based on Sicilian quotations for shipment, standing equal to this market.

In connection with the recent purchase of the Paris "Figaro" by Coty, the perfumer, it is interesting to note that E. Charabot of Hughes Aine, Grasse, and Leon Givaudan of Givaudan & Co., Geneva, were selected for the Board of Directors.

The following has just been received by DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS from its representative in Vera Cruz: "The entire crop of vanilla beans in the Papantla and Gutierrez Zamora districts is sold. The price at the plantations is $7.50 American currency, for the whole vanilla beans and $6.00 for cuts. Practically all the vanilla exported from this port in the past 60 days has been "cuts" of the 1921 and 1922 crop, as the cuts cure faster than the whole beans. In about one month the exporters will start shipping the whole vanilla beans. The new crop for 1922 and 1923 can not be estimated until the last of April or middle of May, a great deal depends on the rains during these months, a continued drought will cause the flowers to fall, which may mean another short crop and higher prices."

ONE VAST STOREHOUSE FOR ALL WHISKEY

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 29.—A huge monument to prohibition is proposed by the owners of 80 per cent of the nation's supply of bonded whiskey. These stocks total 100,000 barrels and are estimated to last for 10 years at the present rate of consumption. The total cost of this immense volume of distilled spirits to the present possessors, the 500 members of the Warehouse Receipt Owners' Association of America, was in round numbers $7,200,000 figured at $1.50 per gallon, not inclusive of tax and accrued charges which would more than double that sum. The total cost to the man on the street as dispensed by the retail druggist at $3 per pint on a physician's prescription would be $115,200,000.

This monument—a huge fireproof warehouse—is located in St. Louis. It is two city blocks long and one block wide and is the first of probably half a dozen great bonded warehouses in which will be concentrated the total available supply of bonded whiskey. The building has a capacity for the storage and bottling in bond of 18,000 barrels. It was constructed by the Garrett Wine Co. at a cost of $500,000 to be used by that concern as a distributing point for its wine in the Southwest, but prohibition subsequently converted it into an empty hulk of steel and concrete. Construction was finished in 1920.

Tentative arrangements have been made to lease the building by the Security Warehouse & Investment Co., a corporation organized by the Missouri law by the Association of Warehouse Receipt Owners. The association and the corporation are one and the same. The proposition has been advanced under the provision in an amendment to the present law carried as a rider on the bill providing appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923.

MORE ACTIVITY IN LEMON OIL

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Milan, Italy, March 18.—The market for essential oils has shown greater activity, but at the end of February there was a period of dullness. A good demand for lemon essence of old production as well as for new production has sprung up. The lemon essence of new production has risen from lire 7.60 to lire 9 and lire 9.50 per pound. It closed at the end of February at lire 8.50 and lire 8.75. The co-operative Society "SCIA," at a meeting of the Board of Directors confirmed the plan of co-operation, but believing that some changes were necessary, the meeting decided to appoint a commission charged to study the modifications which are to be made in the by-laws of the society in order to secure more energetic and profitable management.

During the first days of February the price of lemon oil rose from lire 7.60 to lire 9 per pound, and even to lire 9.50. During the last ten days of February there was no improvement, the price being maintained at lire 8.50 and lire 8.75. During the whole of the month trade was very brisk. The producers, however, have refused to sell at the market price.

The exports from Messina were greater than in January, having reached 50,000 kilos, in comparison with 40,000 kilos exported in January.

The market for sweet orange has been rather weak. The price dropped from lire 33 to lire 31 per pound about the middle of the month. At the end of the month there was a resumption of buying which brought the price to lire 32. The exports from Messina exceeded those of the previous month.

Bitter orange prices show a decline. The price dropped from lire 29 to lire 28, and at the end of the month was lire 26.75. About 20 kilos were exported from Messina.

Bergamot oil continued to decline in price, dropping to lire 48.

FRENCH ESSENTIAL OILS QUIET

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, France, March 18.—The essential oil market is quiet and business extremely dull. Quotations per kilo are as follows:

	Francs
Aniseed, Tonka	12.50
Aniseed, Chinese	12
Rosewood	65
Citronella, Java	18
Citronella, Ceylon	18
Geranium, Bourbon	95
Clove	60
Palmarosa	83
Patchouli	240
Petit Grain	50
Sandalwood	250
Ginger Grass	44
Vervain	24
Vetivert, Bourbon	120
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon, 1st quality	125
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon 2nd quality	80

Colgate & Co., will convert the Indiana State Reformatory at Jeffersonville into a factory about the beginning of 1923. The soap manufacturer has purchased the land on which the reformatory is located.

Ungerer & Co.'s Chicago office is now located at 189 North Clark st., and is in charge of Harry J. Ahles. An office has been opened in St. Louis, in charge of C. L. Iorns.

The Consuming Industries

SENATE COMMITTEE'S TEXTILE TARIFF RATES HIGHER THAN IN FORDNEY BILL

House Duties Were Based on American Valuation Plan, However, While Senate Committee Used Foreign Valuation—Duty on Wool 33 Cents Per Pound —Rates Also Fixed for Woven Fabrics, Blankets Knit Goods, Clothing, and Carpets

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 28.—The Senate Finance Committee has adopted the wool schedule, fixing a rate of 33 cents per pound, scoured wool basis. This rate was demanded by the Senate agricultural bloc. The committee fixed a rate of 12 cents per pound on carpet wool, with the proviso that if used in the manufacture of carpets 99 per cent of the duty shall be refunded. On wool yarns, the duties are: If valued at not more than 35 cents per pound, 26 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem; if valued at more than 35 cents and not more than $1 per pound, 39 cents, and 35 per cent ad valorem; if valued at more than $1 per pound, 39 cents and 40 per cent ad valorem.

On woven fabrics of which wool is the whole or chief value, duties were imposed as follows: Weighing not more than four ounces per square yard and valued up to $1 per pound, 39 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, valued at more than $1 per pound, 49 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem. On fabrics weighing more than four ounces per square yard if valued at not over 60 cents per pound, 26 cents per pound, and 40 per cent ad valorem; if worth more than 60 cents and not more than $1 per pound, 33 cents, and 45 per cent ad valorem; if worth more than $1 and not more than $1.50 per pound, 39 cents, and 50 per cent ad valorem; if valued at more than $1.50 per pound, 49 cents and 55 per cent ad valorem. If the fabric has been sponged and shrunk then there shall be added to the above duties 2 per cent ad valorem.

On blankets of all kinds, including automobile and buggy robes, when not more than three yards in length, duties were agreed to as follows: If valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at over 50 cents and not over $1 per pound, 30 cents and 32½ per cent ad valorem; valued at over $1 and not over $1.50, 33 cents and 35 per cent ad valorem; if valued at more than $1.50 per pound, 40 cents per pound, and 40 per cent ad valorem.

On knit fabrics of wool, duties are: If valued at not more than $1 per pound, 33 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem; when valued at more than $1 per pound, 49 cents and 50 per cent ad valorem.

On hose, half-hose, mittens, etc., duties were fixed as follows: If valued at not over $2 per dozen pairs, 39 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem; if valued at more than $2, the duty shall be 49 cents and 50 per cent ad valorem.

On knit underwear, finished or unfinished, if valued at not more than $2 per pound, 39 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem; if valued at more than $2 per pound, 49 cents and 50 per cent ad valorem.

On clothing and wearing apparel not knitted or crocheted, the rates fixed are: If valued at not more than $2 per pound, 26 cents per pound, and 40 per cent ad valorem; if valued at over $2 and not over $4 per pound, 35 cents and 45 per cent ad valorem; if valued at over $4 per pound, 49 cents and 55 per cent ad valorem.

On Oriental, Axminster, Aubusson and other carpets and rugs as set out in paragraph 1117 of the Fordney bill, the rate was fixed at 50 per cent ad valorem. On carpets and rugs not specially provided for, as designated in paragraph 1118 of the House bill, the rate was made 40 per cent. On ingrain carpets and rugs as set out in paragraph 1118 of the House bill, the rate was made 30 per cent, and on floor covers, designated in the same paragraph the duty was made 40 per cent.

These rates by the Senate Committee are higher than the rates fixed by the House in the Fordney bill, but the House rates were based on the American valuation plan. The Senate rates are based on the foreign valuation, and a comparison is not easy to make.

New Consuming Companies

Cocoize Products Co., Portland, Ore., capital $50,000. To make chemicals and toilet preparations. Orrin M. Pierce, C. C. Clinton, Guy H. Corliss.

Bertsmith Chemical Co., Inc., Boston, capital $100,000. To make medicinal preparations. Thomas S. Smith, Sidney S. Fichnah, James E. O'Connell, Dorchester, Boston.

Metal Recording Disc Co., New York, capital $200,000. To make phonographs. L. E. Dresser, E. E. Eunison, A. B. Heermans. Attorney, W. J. Eunison, 280 Broadway.

Barrett, Nephews & Co., New York, capital $500,000. Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment. W. Cheyne, W. J. Wright. Attorney, C. E. Thornall, 50 Church st.

Lynn & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., capital $10,000. To make soap. J. Lindner, H. J. Wilson, A. V. Moliski. Attorneys, Gerber & Winkelstein, Syracuse.

Peerless Explosives Co., Wilmington, Del., capital $1,800,000. Incorporated by the Corporation Trust Co. of America.

Fidelity Rubber Co., Dover, Del., capital $250,000. E. E. Allison, C. R. Allison, New York; A. K. Dohrmann, Jersey City, N. J. Incorporated by the Capital Trust Co. of Delaware.

Artsilk Knitting Mills, 201 Dispatch Building, Town of Union, N. J., capital $500,000. To make jersey cloth and other textiles.

International Rubber Co. of America, Wilmington, Del., capital $20,000,000. To manufacture tires.

New York Laboratories, Inc., Wilmington, Del., capital $250,000. Chemists and druggists.

Phyto Co., New York, capital $10,000. Druggists. A. Deegan, B. Nutt. Attorney, H. Escher, 114 Liberty st.

Noetling & Betz, Brooklyn, capital 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $5,000. F. P. and O. E. Noetling, F. A. Betz. Attorneys, Burroughs, Brown & Kerfoot, 200 Fifth ave., New York.

Bradford Pharmacy Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $5,000. P. Kessler, F. Moss, A. J. Gross. Attorney, B. Kessler, 32 Court st., Brooklyn.

Sun Ray Enameling Co., Queens, L. I., capital $50,000. E. F. Donohue, S. Dean, M. E. Smith. Attorneys, Walsh & Hennessy, 342 Madison ave.

Western District Cleaners and Dyers, Long Island City, capital $20,000. S. Stern, M. Krische, L. Kalowiky. Attorney, I. M. Katz, 280 Broadway.

Ladies Products Co., Dover, Del., capital $1,000,000. To make soap compounds. Logan Dils, Flushing, L. I.; H. Paul Barnes, Philadelphia; Francis O'Rourke, New York. Incorporated by the Registrar and Transfer Co.

Radial Distributors, Wilmington, Del., capital $150,000. Chemical products. Incorporated by the Colonial Charter Co.

Pauline Porter, New York, capital $100,000. To make toilet preparations. P. C. Roberts, V. Mignoli, A. C. Becker. Attorney, R. P. Orr, 255 Montague st., Brooklyn.

B. and Z. Drug Co., New York, capital $20,000. H. A. and M. Berkowitz, B. Zwanger. Attorney, S. Goodleman, 65 Park Row.

National Bottling Co., Wilmington, Del., capital $150,000. To make soft drinks. Incorporated by the Corporation Trust Co. of America.

Valacia Products Corp., New York, capital $10,000. Druggists. L. A. Grupp, C. C. Koons, A. Thill. Attorney, E. C. Morsch, 1028 Gates ave., Brooklyn.

Zenith Paint and Color Corp., New York, capital $125,000. G. and G. W. Miller, S. Glasner. Attorney, S. C. Sugarman, 1540 Broadway.

Gast-O-Pine Corp., New York, capital $50,000. Chemists and druggists. M. Gast, W. C. Cartwright, W. S. Rising. Attorney, H. S. Goodspeed, 522 Fifth ave.

Utility Rubber Co., Dover, Del., capital $1,000,000. To make tires. Guy E. Norwood, New York; F. Haskell Smith, Bloomfield, N. J.; James H. Coghill, Morristown, N. J. Incorporated by U. S. Corporation Co.

Hazleton Drug Co., Dover, Del., capital $10,000. Incorporated by the Capital Trust Co. of Delaware.

Chohea Corp., Dover, Del., capital $1,000,000. To manufacture silk and cotton goods. Incorporated by the Capital Trust Co. of Delaware.

Garden City Specialty Drug Co., 144 W. Kinzie st., Chicago, capital $25,000. Sam Stein, Ernest C. Brunder, Jesse Lowenhaupt, 105 W. Monroe st., Chicago.

Verm-O-Spray Products, Inc., West Haven, Conn., capital $50,000. To manufacture insecticides. Charles Vincent, A. G. Sargent, Maurice Sulzbach, 78 East ave., West Haven.

Borovik Drug Co., 3958 N. Cicero st., Chicago, capital $20,000. Harry G. Wexler, Samuel L. Steinberg, Jacob Kaplan.

Gray's Lake Gelatine Co., Gray's Lake, Ill., capital $160,000. Harry Epstein, Thomas R. Tennant, Anna Epstein. To manufacture gelatine, glue, and chemicals.

Broadway Central Pharmacy, New York, capital $14,000. B. Miller, M. L. Bloom, L. Koseof. Attorney, L. Rocklin, 110 Rivington st.

G. Kattermann, Passaic, N. J., capital $250,000. To manufacture silks. Gotthard Kattermann, Anna Kattermann, Arthur Kattermann, Passaic.

Chemitex Products Co., Akron, O., capital $100,000. To manufacture chemically treated textiles. Dr. C. F. Wharton, William A. Walsh.

A. Weiser, New York, capital $125,000. To make hosiery. A. Weiser, J. Preiser, J. Gluck. Attorney, M. N. Krakower, 104 Fifth ave.

Whittles, Rochester, N. Y., capital $100,000. T. A. and M. A. Whittle, C. H. Hynes. To make confectionery. Attorneys, Wile, Oviatt & Gilman, Rochester.

Keystone Recording Laboratories, Dover, Del., capital $20,000. To make records for phonographs. Incorporated by the Capital Trust Co.

Capital Increases—American Drug Stores, Philadelphia, Incorporated under the laws of Delaware, from $25,000,000 to $28,000,000. Ocean Leather Co., New York, from $41,000,000 to $41,750,000.

CANADIAN INCORPORATIONS

Dr. Wichels Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont., capital $100,000. To manufacture medicines and chemicals. James R. Millman, Julius Wichels, Herbert Wichels.

Kolok, Ltd., London, Ont, capital $1,000,000. To manufacture medicines. Albert MacGarvey, Joseph W. Scandrelt, Arthur R. Cairncross.

Gestol, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., capital $50,000. Manufacturing chemists and druggists. Andrew McBride, Robert Lennox, Samuel B. Field.

Bon Ami, Ltd., Montreal, capital $500,000. Chemical manufacturers and dealers. Francis J. Laverty, Charles A. Hale, S. G. Dixon.

TEXTILE STRIKE NO NEARER SETTLEMENT

The Rhode Island State Board of Mediation and Conciliation, composed of two representatives of labor, two representatives of employers and a chairman, Justice J. Jerome Hahn of the Rhode Island Superior Court, which has been endeavoring since Feb. 18 to bring about arbitration of the issues involved in the nine-week cotton mill strike, has resigned, owing to failure to get the mill owners and strikers together.

The wool sorters union, one of the five crafts affiliated with the Lawrence Textile Council, Lawrence, Mass., voted unanimously to strike in protest against wage reductions of approximately 20 per cent announced by five mills. The four other constituent bodies—the dyers, finishers, woolen spinners and art square weavers—will also go out.

F. C. Hood, treasurer of the Hood Rubber Co. says: "We estimate that the total sales for the calendar year of 1922 will represent a value of $27,000,000 as against $24,000,000 for the calendar year of 1921, and $32,000,000 for 1920. However, if goods sold this year were to be translated into terms of money values of two years ago, 1922 sales would be nearer $35,000,000 than $27,000,000. Our sales for the first three months of 1922 will exceed the sales for the same three months of 1921 by over $1,000,000."

The Brooklyn Yarn Dye Co., capitalized at $100,000 has erected a building at Neptune ave. and 23rd st., Brooklyn, 237 feet front and 200 feet deep. Mathias Axel is president. Offices of the company are at 90 West st., New York.

Trade Tips for Sellers

Athens, W. Va., will install a filtration plant.

A filter plant is to be installed by Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Producers' Wood Preserving Co., Louisville, Ky., will erect a plant costing $500,000.

The Western Laboratories Corp., has been organized as a subsidiary of the Hood River Spray Co., to manufacture disinfectants at Hood River, Ore.

F. W. Gurry, president of the Eatonton Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga., announces that the company will build an addition to be equipped for spinning cotton goods.

The Holly Mfg Co., Charlotte, N. C., capitalized at $400,000, will take over the plant of the Fidelity Mfg. Co., paying $135,000 for the property.

The Clark Thread Co., Newark, N. J., will install a filtration plant at its bleaching works, under construction at Bloomfield, N. J.

The Birmingham Water Works Co., Birmingham, Ala., will build a purification plant, increasing its capital from $2,529,700 to $3,039,700, which will give the company $500,000 to expend on the work.

Old Fort, N. C., is to have a gingham mill, equipped with 8,000 spindles and costing $180,000. The work is in charge of D. W. Adams, P. H. Washburn, J. S. Bradley and G. W. Sandlin.

The Champion Paper Co. and Ogdensburg Paper Mills, Inc., have been bought by the Carthage Pulp and Paper Co., Carthage, N. Y. James A. Outterson is president of the Carthage company, which will take possession of the two companies on May 1.

The Scott Paper Co., Philadelphia, is to spend $500,000 in improvements at its plant, Front and Market sts. A new machine, the largest of its kind in any tissue paper making plant in the world, is to be added to the equipment at an approximate cost of $150,000. The capacity of the plant will be increased a third when the improvements are completed.

Plans for the annual convention of the American Paper and Pulp Association, April 10 to 13, include a meeting of the Technical Association on Monday, April 10; Book Paper Mfrs. Ass'n, on April 11; dinner of the Card Board Mfrs. Ass'n, April 12, and banquet of the American Paper and Pulp Ass'n, on April 13, at the Hotel Astor.

The annual report of the Owens Bottle Co., for the year ended December 31, 1921, shows net profits of $1,369,096 after charges and Federal taxes, equivalent to $1.09 a share on the common stock of $25 par value, after deductions for preferred dividends. This compares with net profits of $4,222,205, or $8.06 a share on the common for the previous year. Total income of $3,294,563 compares with $7,788,802.

The Erie Dyeing and Processing Co., of Cleveland O., has opened a branch plant at 1 Nassau ave., Greenpoint, L. I. The company will handle worsted, woolen, merino, mohair, cotton and silk yarns, and tricolette and jersey cloth. The yarn department of the new plant has been the first to start up, and the piece-goods dyeing will be ready in the near future. The plant has a floor area of 45,000 square feet. Eugene W. Seng, vice-president of the company, is in charge.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 769

COD LIVER OIL HIGHER IN LONDON

Advances Noted Also in Balsam Peru, Chamomile Flowers, Chinese Cantharides, Cocaine, and Ipecac —Lower Prices Quoted on Bichromates, Bleaching Powder, Cloves and Cocoa Butter

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, March 29.—Crude drugs and fine chemicals continue dull. Higher prices are asked for balsam Peru, chamomile flowers, Chinese cantharides, cocaine, cod liver oil, and ipecac.

The market is firmer for agar agar, citric acid, and linseed oil. Citronella oil, and creosote, B.P., are easier.

Lower prices are announced on bichromates, bleaching powder, cloves, and cocoa butter.

London, March 18. (By Mail)—Although from all reports the number of enquiries is somewhat better, there is little ground to assume any general improvement in the volume of business.

Bergamot is firmer, being offered c. i. f. at from 19s to 20s per lb. while on spot 20s to 20s 6d is asked.

Caffeine has been reduced by the English makers to 18s per pound for the pure crystals.

Citric acid is easier, at 1s 10d per pound less 5 per cent, and the demand is very small.

Cocoa butter is easier, prime English being now offered ex works at 1s 10d per pound, in ton lots.

Cod Liver Oil—The market has a firmer tendency, owing to small supplies, and the new oil is now quoted at from 98s to 100s per barrel c. i. f. London.

Coumarin is in good demand, and prices have advanced, being now quoted at from 11s to 12s per pound.

Emetine—The makers have reduced their prices to Pure Alkaloid 3s 6d per gramme, Hydrochloride 2s and Hydrobromide 1s 10d per gramme.

Farina—Dutch is now higher on spot at 27s 6d per cwt.

Glycerine—English No. 1 has been reduced by 15s per cwt. in tins, and by 10s per cwt. in drums. The lowest contract price for 5 tons is 110s in 56 pound tins, and 100s in 10 cwt. drums.

Lemon oil is dearer, owing to better demand, 3s 6d to 3s 9d per pound being now the spot price.

Menthol is again firmer this week, market closing at 25s per pound for Kobayashi and or Suzuki on spot.

Morphine Salts—Makers have reduced their prices and now quote as follows: Alkaloid Cryst, 10s 3d per ounce; Powder, 10s; Acetate, 8s; Meconate, 10s; Sulphate Cryst, 8s 3d; Powder, 8s; Diacetyl, 14s and Diacetyl Hydrochlor, 13s per ounce, all nett.

Saffron—Finest Valencia is very scarce, and has been sold on spot at the record price of 92s per pound.

Shellac is again much higher, usual standard T. N. quality, orange having been sold at from 350s to 360s per cwt. on spot.

Tartaric Acid—The market has been very dull, and English has been sold on spot at 1s 2½d per pound.

Tasuku Kawame died of pneumonia last week at the Hotel Commodore, New York. Mr. Kawame, a Japanese chemist, was accompanying M. Fujita, president of the Tokyo Fujita Co., on a trip around the world investigating the paint industry, when he was taken down with pneumonia and died within a few days.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	4.886	$4.354
France (franc)	.193	.089
Italy (lira)	.193	.051
Germany (mark) per hundred	23.80	.300
Czechoslovakia (crown) per hundred	20.30	1.790
Poland (mark) per hundred	23.80	.025
Austria (crown) per hundred	20.30	.014
Japan (yen)	.499	.474
Spain (peseta)	.193	.155
Holland (guilder)	.402	.376
Belgium (franc)	.198	.083
Norway (crown)	.268	.176
Switzerland (franc)	.193	.194
Sweden (crown)	.268	.261
Denmark (crown)	.268	.210
Argentina (peso)	.424	.362
Brazil (milreis)	.279	.137
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)	.789	.540
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.082	.725
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	.770
Russia—(100 rubles)	51.50	.100

SPAIN'S NEW TARIFF ON CHEMICALS

The new Spanish tariff continues the two scales of duties know as the "First" and "Second" tariffs. While Spain has abrogated most of her commercial treaties preliminary to this revision of the tariff, the products of most countries, including the United States, are being temporarily granted most-favored-nation treatment, including the rates of the "'Second" or lower tariff, which are the only ones in the following table prepared by Henry Chalmers, chief of the Division of Foreign Tariffs, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Goods of American origin included in the tariff numbers marked with the letter "C," in order to secure the benefit of the lower tariff rates, must be accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the competent authorities in this country and viseed by the Spanish consul at (or presumably nearest) the place of production. When goods intended for Spain are transshipped at or through another country, the certificate of origin must be accompanied by a transit certificate made out by the customs authorities and viseed by the Spanish consul at the intermediate port of entry.

Item	Articles	Former duty Pesetas	Pres. duty Pesetas
	Chemicals:		
ex793	Aniline oils, 100 kilos net	22.50	150.00
867	Caustic soda and caustic potash 100 kilos gross	9.00	6.00
891	Slag, 100 kilos gross	.15	.22
890	Superphosphate of lime, 100 kilos net	.15	.22
	Dyes and dyestuffs, coal tar:		
(C)795	In powder or crystals, kilo net	4.00	4.00
(C)796	In paste or solid, do	2.00	2.00
(C)797	Synthetic indigo, do	.75	1.00

Duties specific in form are paid in paper pesetas, plus a varying percentage surcharge or agio, to bring the duties up to their gold equivalents. For the month of February this gold surcharge was 28.55 per cent.

"The Mrs E. B. Eddy Chair of Industrial Chemistry" will be the title of a new foundation at McGill University, Montreal, in accordance with the will of the late Mrs. E. B. Eddy who left a bequest for that object. The holder of the professorship will devote special attention to wood chemistry.

DUISBERG SAYS ONLY ONE GERMAN DYE HAS BEEN DUPLICATED BY OTHERS

In Production and Price, He Claims, German Dyes Still Lead in Spite of Ten Years of Research in "Enemy" Countries—Former Markets of Germany Held by the Throat by Tariff Barriers

Dr. C. Duisberg, general director of Fried. Bayer & Co., Levenkusen, Germany, now know as the Farbenfabriken, who is soon to make a trip to the United States in connection with the seized patents of the Bayer company, recently addressed the Society for the Protection of the German Chemical Industry. The "Deutsche Farber Zeitung" quoted Duisberg as saying that only one German color made in other countries had reached the stage to replace the German dye in point of production and price, in spite of ten years of research and experimentation. Under the heading "The Battle for the German Chemical Industry" the paper gave the following account of Dr. Duisberg's speech:

"The undisguised will-to-destroy of our enemies—for they are and continue to be our enemies, in spite of the signatures appended to the Peace Treaty—manifests itself plainly in the prohibition of the production of Diesel motors, and in demanding the partial destruction of the 'Deutsche Werke' at Hanau, Erfurt and Spandau,—enterprises which the diplomatic conference approved and commended. What was at that time pronounced harmless is today declared 'dangerous' and—we are weaponless. The enemy may permit himself any encroachment upon our rights, while we know that we have no redress—and the worst of it all is that in the whole world there is no forum before which we can protest against the assaults and oppression of the enemy.

"By entering into the struggle for the German chemical industry, the spokesmen of our enemies tore the mask from their hypocritical faces. Neither anxiety for world peace, nor even less the battle for humanity, with which our embittered foe plumes himself is the mainspring of his activities, but rather the most despicable commercial jealousy.

"Most noteworthy was the information of the speaker that during the war considerable progress was made in the chemical industry in enemy countries, which, following the cessation of all commerce, will replace the supply formerly available from Germany, both in colors and pharmaceuticals. This led to a tremendous overproduction. In the year 1920 the chemical industry was in the second place in exports; in 1921 exports sank to less than half the pre-war figures and in spite of highly inflated prices and business turn-over. And there is little promise of a better condition, since our former markets are held by the throat by tariff barriers and other protective measures against German products.

"From our world position in the chemical industry, the spokesmen of the opposition try to overthrow us by denying our former eminence. The Peace Treaty should be a guaranty of justice to the German chemical industry. The total chemical production has been reduced about 15 per cent. Dyestuffs are completely crippled because formerly it was possible 'to convert them into plants for the manufacture of explosives and poison gases and threaten the world's peace.' We would like to ask: Can the German plants alone do that, or is it not also possible for the enemy's factories? As a logical sequence, soap factories should be closed, since they manufacture glycerin, which can be changed into nitroglycerin and then into dynamite. Also glycerin must be forbidden for medicinal and pharmaceutical purposes, because this dangerous product might be threatening to the world peace.

"How furiously this fight is being waged against the German chemical industry is shown by the fact that the British Dyers Corporation has declared that it is unable to replace certain German colors. And that in America there is a veritable famine of German colors. And now Japan declares herself unable to do without German colors."

Dr. Duisberg declared that only one of the colors had reached the stage to replace the German, in point of view of production and price, in spite of the ten years long scientific research and technical experimentation. The report in the "Deutsche Farber Zeitung" closed as follows:

"Who saps the fountain of the German chemical industry, condemns our people to starvation. A starving Germany would matter nothing to England which during the world war smiled coldly over the death of millions of old people and children. That must be held against her for generations. And we must train our children, our grandchildren and our great grandchildren to sing "Gott strafe England.'"

The Rheinische Gerbstoff und Farbholz-Extraktfabrick Gebrueder Mueller A-G in Benrath had added to its advisory board the names of J. C. Balvin, of New York; D. J. Buxton-Hawley and Dr. W. Moeller, who is general manager of the Renner concern in Hamburg, controlled by British capital. This choice of directors is due to the fact that the Renner company now owns the controlling stock in the Benrath company and is in turn controlled by the Forestal Land, Timber & Railways Co., of London. The management will remain German, it is said, and the company will preserve the outward form of a German joint stock company.

Important changes in import duties of New Zealand, affecting American products, are show in a special report on the revised New Zealand tariff by the Tariff Division of the Department of Commerce. Rates are higher on canned fruits, glassware, boots and shoes, tires, and confectionery, A preferential tariff of about 10 per cent less than the rate for other countries is granted on British goods.

Colombia is to increase the customs duties. A 20 per cent surcharge has been set upon the import duty on hides and skins, footwear, boot laces, hose, chemicals, cotton and manufactures thereof, except drills, striped goods, and rough finished goods, wool, and miscellaneous commodities. A 25 per cent surcharge has been proposed on hair, linen and silk.

Increases in capitalization were made by 137 German chemical manufacturing firms in 1921, and 78 were reorganized, according to the "Zentral-Handelsregister fur das Deutsche Reich." The total new capital invested during this single year was 1,177,146,500 marks. Thirty of these companies paid 20% or more in dividends in 1921, seven paid 30% or more, one 65% and one 70%.

The Canadian Match Co., Ltd., with general offices in Montreal and factory at Pembroke, Ont., has begun business. The stock is owned by the MacGuire, Paterson & Palmer Co., of Canada, Bryant & Co., London, England, and the Diamond Match Co., of the United States. A. G. Woodruff is in charge of production at Pembroke.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when second-hands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., .16-.19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—.833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—.264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H_2O) weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 Kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals			
Acetyl-salicylic, 100 lbs.	lb.	.75	— .80
Benzoic, U.S.P., Bbls.	lb.	.60	— .70
Boric cryst., bbls, 250 lbs.	lb.	.11½	— .12¼
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.11½	— .12¾
Butyric Tech., 98 p.c., Carb.	lb.	—	— .90
Camphoric, U.S.P.	lb.	4.27	— 4.35
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	—	— .15
1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— .27
5-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— .23
50 to 110-lb. tins	lb.	—	— .19
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	—	— .26
Crude, 25 p.c.	gal.	.30	— .35
Chromic, 98 p.c., Drums	lb.	.40	— .45
Chrysophanic, Boxes	lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Cinnamic, See Aromatic Chemicals			
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.45	— .45½
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .46½
Imported, kegs	lb.	—	— .45½
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes			
Formic, 75 p.c., tech., Bbls.	lb.	—	— .18
Gallic, U.S.P., Bbls.	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c., Carboys	lb.	—	— .40
Hydrochloric, C.P., carboys.	lb.	.07	— .09
Hydriodic, 45 p.c., Bots.	oz.	—	— .20
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals			
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
U.S.P., 10 p.c., Carb.	lb.	—	— .37
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII, Carb.	lb.	—	— .55
U.S.P., IX	lb.	—	— .65
Malic, bbls.	lb.	.42	— .44
Molybdic, C.P., Kegs	lb.	—	— 3.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals			
Nitric, C.P., Carb.	lb.	.09	— .10
Oxalic, See Heavy Chemicals			
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates			
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c., syr.U.S.P	lb.	.16	— .19
50 p.c., tech., Carboys	lb.	.09	— .10
Pyrogallic, Resubl., Bots.	lb.	—	— 1.70
Crystals, bottles	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Salicylic, U.S.P., 100 lbs. bbls.	lb.	—	— .26
Second Hands	lb.	.24	— .25
Sulfuric, C.P., Carboys	lb.	—	— .07
Sulfurous (6-7 p.c.) Carb.	lb.	—	— .05
Tannic, U.S.P., 25 lb. bbls.	lb.	.70	— .75
Tartaric, Crystals, Bbls.	lb.	—	— .30
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .30
Imported, U.S.P., c'st. kegs	lb.	.26	— .26½
Powdered	lb.	.26½	— .27

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl.	lb.	.31	— .33
Acetone, drums	lb.	.08	— .11
Acetphenetidin, 100 lbs.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Aconitine, Alk., Cryst., 1 oz.	oz.	15.00	—16.00
Amorphous, (1 oz.)	oz.	15.00	—16.00
Adeps Lanae, Hydrous, bbls.	lb.	.10	— .14
Anhydrous	lb.	.14	— .16
Alcohol, 190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.80
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	—	— 4.85
Second Hands, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.75
For Export, U.S.P.	gal.	.32	— .35
Wood, 95 p.c., Bbls., drums.	gal.	.58	— .60
97 p.c.	gal.	.60	— .63
Pure, Bbls.	gal.	.75	— .80
Acetone free,	gal.	.80	— .85
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c.	gal.	.55	— .60
Denatured, 5 & 6, Bbls., Dr.	gal.	.31	— .34
Second Hands	gal.	.30	— .32
Butyl, Drums	lb.	.21	— .25
Iso-propyl, bbls.	gal.	—	— 2.25
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.	lb.	.80	— .85
Amidopyrine (10-50 lbs.)	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.37	— .40
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	.65	— .70
Bromide, gran., 50 lb. bx.	lb.	—	— .28
Imported	lb.	.16	— .18
Carb. Dom., U.S.P., kegs.	lb.	.13	— .14
Chloride, U.S.P., Bbls.	lb.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Ichthyolate (as to brand)	lb.	.75	— 2.50
Iodide, Boxes	lb.	—	— 4.90
Nitrate, C. P., Bbls.	lb.	—	— .40
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.40	— .42
Monobasic	lb.	.18	— .20
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.53	— .55
Water, Ammonia, (See Heavy Chemicals)			
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.	gal.	1.95	— 2.40
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony), Bbls.	lb.	—	— .10
Needle Powder, Kegs.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Antipyrine, (50-100 lbs.)	lb.	—	— 1.75
Apomorphine Hydrochlor. ⅛s.	oz.	12.00	—12.25
Arecoline Hydrobrom. 5 ozs.	oz.	14.00	—15.00
Argols, red, powd.	lb.	.07	— .09
Arsenic Red, See Heavy Chemicals			
White, See Heavy Chemicals			
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 6.10
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P. (1 oz.)	oz.	—	— 9.00
Sulfate, U.S.P., (5-10 ozs.)	oz.	5.25	— 5.50
Barbital	oz.	—	— 1.25
Barium Carb. prec., Bbls.	lb.	—	— .25
Dioxide, Kegs	lb.	.17	— .21
Iodide, Bots.	lb.	—	— 5.65
Nitrate	lb.	.06	— .07
Bay Rum			
Denatured Salicy. Acid	gal.	3.17	— 3.20
or Tartar Emetic, Barrels 50 gal.			
Denatured, quinine	gal.	3.50	— 3.60
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)			
Benzonaphthol	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Berberine Hdchl., (5 lbs.)	lb.	—	—22.00
Acid Sulfate	lb.	21.00	—23.00
Neutral sulfate	lb.	21.00	—23.00
Bismuth Metallic	lb.	—	— 2.20
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.30
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 2.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 1.55
Subbenzoate	lb.	—	— 2.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.10
For X-ray Diagnosis	lb.	—	— 2.65
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 2.00
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 3.95
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.00
Second Hands	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Subsalicylate	lb.	—	— 2.20
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.00
Bismuth Preps. basis 25 lb. lots, boxes.			
Borax, cryst., powd. 400 lb. bbl.	lb.	.05½	— .06
Kegs, 150 lbs.	lb.	.06	— .06½
Brucine Sulfate (250 ozs.)	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromine, Carboys (works)	lb.	—	— .20
Bromoform	lb.	—	— 1.75
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.			
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 1.00

CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals — medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except synthetic aromatics.

Heavy Chemicals — industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products—crudes and intermediates.

Oils—the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs—the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils — include the oleoresins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

Caffeine alkaloid, 100 lbs.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrochloride	lb.	—	— 8.00
Hydrobromide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Sulfate	lb.	—	— 6.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— .65
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Lactate	lb.	.50	— .55
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.10	— .15
Monobasic	lb.	.07	— .09
Sulfocarbolate	lb.	—	— .48
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.blk.	lb.	—	— .96
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.01
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.01½
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.02
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs.	lb.	.87	— .88
Tablets (as to size)	lb.	.95	— .98
Chinese refined	lb.	.87	— .88
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Caramel, 50 gal. bbls.	gal.	.55	— .66
Carmine, No. 40, 5 lb. bxs.	lb.	4.50	— 4.60
Casein, Edible, Bbls.	lb.	.35	— .40
Technical	lb.	.14	— .15
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.40	— .42
Chalk, Precip., light, Bbls.	lb.	.04	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03½	— .04
Drop	lb.	.03¼	— .03½
Charcoal, Powd., Bbls.	lb.	.04	— .05
Willow, Powd.	lb.	—	— .06
Bone Black, Powd.	lb.	—	— .08
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots	lb.	—	— .86
Chloroform, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.37	— .43
Chrysarobin, (See Acid Chrysophanic)			
Cinchonidin, Alk., 100 oz. tin.	oz.	—	— .93
Sulfate	oz.	—	— .60
Cinchonine, Alk., 100 oz. tin.	oz.	—	— .54
Sulfate	lb.	—	— .60
Cocaine, Alkaloid, (10 ozs.)	oz.	10.00	—11.00
Hydrochlor., Cryst., Powd. (25 ozs.)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Small sizes: ⅛s 50c extra, ¼s 25c, Singles 7c extra per oz.			
Cocoa Butter, 200 lb. bales.	lb.	.26	— .28
Fingers, cakes, 12 lb. bxs.	lb.	.34½	— .37½
Codeine, Alk., 10 oz.	oz.	—	— 6.10
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 4.90
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 5.50
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 5.50
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 4.55
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 4.55
Sulfate	oz.	—	— 4.90
Codein preps. 50c higher ⅛s, 25c ¼s, 7c single ounces, all in 10 oz. lots.			

Fine Chemicals

Col Liver Oil, Newf'd.....bbl.	—	—19.00	
Norwegian, 30 gal. bbls....bbl.	21.00	—25.00	
Colchicine, Alkaloid, (1 oz.).oz.	—	—25.00	
Salicylate, (1 oz.).....oz.	—	—35.00	
Collodion, U.S.P. .....lb.	—	— .20	
Flexible, U.S.P. .....lb.	—	— .23	
Corn Syrup .....100 lbs.	2.27	— 2.57	
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury			
Cotton Solution, 5 gal. cans.lb.	—	— .35	
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Cream Tartar, U.S.P., bbls..lb.	—	— .26½	
Imported, U.S.P. .....lb.	.23½	— .24	
Creosote, U.S.P., Carboys...lb.	.40	— .45	
Carbonate, (25 lbs.).....lb.	1.75	— 2.00	
Cresol, U.S.P. .....lb.	.12	— .15	
Diethyl Phthalate .....lb.	.85	— .90	
Digitalin, pure, (5-10 ozs.)..oz.	6.75	— 7.00	
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.			
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 2.20	
Duboisine Sulfate, (1 oz.)...oz.	—	—60.00	
Emetine Alk., 15 gr. vials..ea.	—	— 1.00	
Hydrochloride, (1 oz.).....oz.	16.00	—17.50	
15 gr., vials .....ea.	.75	— .90	
Epsom Salt, U.S.P. (5 bbls.)cwt.	2.50	— 2.75	
Technical .....cwt.	1.00	— 1.85	
Imported, U.S.P. (5 bbls) .cwt.	1.75	— 1.85	
Ergotin, Bonjean .....lb.	10.00	—10.50	
Eserine Sulfate, (1 oz.).....oz.	—	—14.50	
Salicylate .....oz.	—	—18.00	
Alkaloid .....oz.	—	—30.00	
Ether, U.S.P., 100 lb. drums.lb.	—	— .14	
Washed, bulk .....lb.	—	— .31	
Nitrous, conc. .....lb.	—	— .97	
U.S.P., 1180, bulk.....lb.	—	— .39	
Anaesthesia, bulk .....lb.	—	— .17	
Motor Ether, 1 lb. cans....lb.	—	— .26	
Ethyl Acetate .....gal.	.93	— 1.05	
85 p.c. Ester.....gal.	.57	— .60	
Bromide .....lb.	—	— 1.00	
Chloride .....lb.	—	— .55	
Ethyl Methyl Ketone.....lb.	.12	— .13	
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals			
Formaldehyde, bbls. wks.,C/Llb.	.08½	— .10	
Less Carlots, bbls.....lb.	.09	— .10	
Gelatin, silver, 100 lb. cases.lb.	.90	— 1.05	
Gold Label .....lb.	—	— —	

Glycerin		
C.P. drums, bbls., extra...lb.	.15½	— .16
Cans, inclusive .....lb.	.17	— .17½
Dynamite, drums, loose....lb.	.13½	— .14
Saponification, loose .....lb.	.09	— .10
Soap Lye, loose .....lb.	.08	— .09
Guaiacol, liquid, (25 lbs.)....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Benzoate (1 lb.).....lb.	—	—18.00
Carbonate (50 lbs.).....lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Haarlem Oil, dom., cases.gross	—	— 3.50
Imported .....gross	5.40	— 5.50
Hexamethylenetetramine ....lb.	—	— .70
Homatropine, Hydbrom.5 ozs.oz.	—	—15.00
Hydrastine, Alkaloid (8 ozs.)oz.	17.00	—18.00
Hydrochloride .....oz.	17.50	—18.00
Sulfate, 5 ozs.....oz.	—	—19.50
Hydrastinine Hdchl. (1 oz.).oz.	—	—30.00
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots		
4-oz. bottles .....gross	7.50	— 8.00
8-oz. bottles .....gross	12.00	—12.25
Hydroquinone ,bulk .....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Hyoscine Hydrobrom., 5 ozs.oz.	17.00	—17.50
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid, (1 oz.)oz.	—	—21.00
Amorphous Alk. (1 oz).....oz.	—	—60.00
Hydbrom. (1 oz.).....oz.	—	—50.00
Sulfate .....oz.	18.00	—19.00
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.		
Iodine, Resublimed .....lb.	—	— 4.05
Tincture, U.S.P., bbls....gal.	—	— 4.00
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk..lb.	—	— 5.00
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII..lb.	—	— .99
and Ammon Citrate. U.S.P.lb.	—	— .84
Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— .84
Cacodylate .....lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Chloride, cryst. (ferric)....lb.	.10	— .11
Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Iodide .....lb.	—	— 3.80
Syrup, U.S.P. 1900.....lb.	—	— .30
Oxalate, scales .....lb.	.80	— .82
and Ammonium, cryst...lb.	.45	— .50
and Potassium .....lb.	.47	— .50
and Sodium, cryst.....lb.	.40	— .45
Phosphate, U.S.P. .....lb.	—	— .89
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— .94
Metallic, Reduced .....lb.	—	— .60

Lanolin, See Adeps Lanae		
Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII..lb.	—	— 2.50
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.....lb.	—	— .22
Powdered .....lb.	—	— .40
Sticks .....lb.	—	— .50
Comp. Powder .....lb.	.11	— .12
Lithium Carbonate, Kegs....lb.	—	— 1.50
Citrate .....lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls.lb.	.12	— .13
Technical, bbls. .....lb.	.06	— .08
Blocks cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs..lb.	.18	— .21
Glycerophosphate .....lb.	—	— 3.00
Hypophosphite .....lb.	—	— 1.30
Oxide .....lb.	—	— .51
Peroxide, cans .....lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate .....lb.	.60	— .65
Sulfate, (See Epsom Salt)		
Malt Syrup kegs.....lb.	—	— .10
Manganese Glycerophos. ....lb.	—	— 3.00
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIIIlb.	1.85	— 1.90
Iodide .....lb.	—	— 5.65
Sulfate, Crystals .....lb.	—	— .30
Menthol, Crystals .....lb.	6.25	— 6.40
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.....ea.	49.00	—50.00
Bisulfate .....lb.	—	— .49
Blue Mass .....lb.	—	— .56
Powdered .....lb.	—	— .58
Blue Oint., 30 p.c.....lb.	—	— .56
50 p.c. .....lb.	—	— .72
Citrine Ointment .....lb.	—	— .48
Calomel, Amer. .....lb.	—	— .88
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.lb.	—	— .86
Powdered Granular .....lb.	—	— .71
Iodide, Green .....lb.	—	— 3.21
Red .....lb.	—	— 3.31
Yellow .....lb.	—	— 3.21
Red Precipitate .....lb.	—	— .97
Powdered .....lb.	—	— 1.07
White Precipitate .....lb.	—	— 1.12
Powdered .....lb.	—	— 1.17
With chalk .....lb.	—	— .56

Mercurial preps. basis 50 lb. lots, in boxes or tins.

Fine Chemicals

Opium cases, U.S.P.	lb.	— — 5.75
Granular	lb.	— — 7.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	— — 7.00
Oxgall, pure, U.S.P.	lb.	— — 1.50
Pancreatin	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Papain	lb.	2.25 — 2.35
Paraformaldehyde	lb.	.50 — .55
Pepsin Powd., U.S.P.	lb.	— — 2.50
Petrolatum, green, 350 bbls.	lb.	.02¾— .03
Dark Amber	lb.	— — .04
Light Amber	lb.	— — .04½
Cream White	lb.	— — .07
Lily White	lb.	— — .09
Snow White	lb.	— — .12½
Phenolphthalein, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	.25 — .26
Pilocarpine, Hydchlor. 25 ozs.	oz.	— — 8.00
Alkaloid, 15 gr. vial	ea.,	— — 1.05
Nitrate	oz.	— — 8.00
Piperazine Hydrate	oz.	— — .50
Plaster Paris, true dental.	bbl.	4.35 — 4.50
Podophyllin	lb.	— — 4.25
Potassium acetate	lb.	.33 — .35
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.07½— .08
Bisulfate	lb.	— — .40
Bromide Crystals, 100 lbs.	lb.	— — .23
Granulated	lb.	— — .23
Imported, U.S.P.	lb.	.16½— .17
Carbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.12 — .13
Chromate, cryst. yellow,		
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)	lb.	— — .45
U.S.P. purified	lb.	— — .30
Chlorate, Imp., Powd.	lb.	.06 — .06½
tech. 1-lb., c. b. 10.	lb.	— — .42
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	— — .65
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	1.85 — 1.90
Guaiacol Sulf. (10-25 lbs.)	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Hypophosphite, bulk	lb.	— — .85
Iodide, bulk	lb.	— — 3.15
Second Hands	lb.	— — 3.10
Lactophosphate	oz.	— — .90
Nitrate, see Saltpetre		
Oxalate, Neutral	lb.	.40 — .45
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.14 — .15
Salicylate	lb.	— — .75
Sulfate, C.P.	lb.	.35 — .38
Tartrate	lb.	— — .65
Pumice Stone, lump	lb.	.04 — .05
Powdered	lb.	.03 — .04
Pyridin	gal.	— — 1.75
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins.	oz.	— — .60
1-oz. tins, 100 oz. lots.	oz.	— — .68
Imported, Java, 100 ozs.	oz.	— — .60
Imported, Japanese	lb.	.58 — .59
Bisulfate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	— — .60
Alkaloid	oz.	— — .79
Acetate	oz.	— — .88
Arsenate	oz.	— — .88
Benzoate	oz.	— — .88
Citrate	oz.	— — .88
Dihydrochloride	oz.	— — .88
Dihydrobromide	oz.	— — .88
Dicarbonate	oz.	— — 2.00
Ethyl Carbonate	oz.	— — 1.10
Ferrocyanide	oz.	— — .88
Formate	oz.	— — .88
Glycerophosphate	oz.	— — .88
Hydriodide	oz.	— — .88
Hydrobromide	oz.	— — .79
Hydrochloride	oz.	— — .74
Japanese	oz.	— — .72
Hydrochlor. & Urea	oz.	— — .88
Hypophosphite	oz.	— — .88
Lactate	oz.	— — .88
Phenolsulfonate	oz.	— — .88
Phosphate	oz.	— — .79
Salicylate	oz.	— — .79
Tannate	oz.	— — .60
Tartrate	oz.	— — .88
Valerate	oz.	— — .98
Quinine preps. basis 100 oz. tins. Extra for smaller sizes		
Quinidine Alk., crystals, tins	oz.	— — .96
Sulfate, tins	oz.	— — .71
Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75 — 1.90
Resale	lb.	1.60 — 1.75
Technical, See Intermediates		
Rochelle Salts, crystals	lb.	— — .21
Imported, U.S.P.	lb.	— — .18
Rosewater, triple	gal.	— — 1.25
Saccharin, U.S.P., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.90 — 1.95
Resale	lb.	1.75 — 1.90
Salicin, (25 lbs.)	lb.	3.75 — 4.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.75 — .80
Saltpetre, Double ref. bbls.	lb.	.07¾— .09¼
Santonin, cryst., (1-10 lbs.)	lb.	147.00 —150.00
Powdered	lb.	148.50 —151.50
Saponin (Ex Quillaja) (100 lbs.)	lb.	— — 1.55
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	— — .17
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots.	oz.	.43¾— .44½
Nucleinate	oz.	.20 — .25
Proteinate	oz.	— — .34
Colloidal	oz.	— — 1.60

Fine Chemicals

Methyl Acetone, drums	gal.	.70	— .72
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.14	— .15
Mineral Oil, while	gal.	.75	— 1.25
Morphine, Acet., 10-oz. in 5s	oz	—	— 4.90
Hydrobromide, 10-oz. in 5s	oz.	—	— 4.90
Hydrochloride, 10-oz. in 5s	oz.	—	— 4.90
Sulfate, 10-oz. in 5s	oz.	—	— 4.90
Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., ⅛s	oz.	—	— 8.40
Diacetyl Hydcl., 10 oz., ⅛s	oz.	—	— 7.60
Ethyl Hydcl., 10 oz., ⅛s	oz.	—	— 8.95
Morphine preps. in ⅛s vials, 50c higher, ¼s 25c, single ounce 7c.			
Soap, Castile, white pure	lb.	.24	— .30
Powd., U.S.P., bbls	lb.	.32	— .35
Green, U.S.P.	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Sodium Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.12	— .13
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Bicarb., U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.02¾	— .02½
Bromide, U.S.P., 50 lb. bx.	lb.	—	— .30
Imported, U.S.P.	lb.	.16	— .17
Cacodylate	lb.	2.75	— 3.05
Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide			
Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.			
Crystals, c.b., 10 lbs	lb.	.13	— .14
Granular, c.b., 10 lbs	lb.	.16	— .17
Chloride, C. P., bbls	lb.	—	— .06
Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst. VIII	lb.	—	— .60
VIII	lb.	—	— .60
Granular, U.S.P., gran. IX.	lb.	—	— .73
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals			
Glycerophosphate, crystals.	lb.	—	— 1.95
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .18
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .75
Iodide, 25 lb. box	lb.	—	— 3.65
Nitrate, U.S.P., Bbls	lb.	.04¾	— .05½
Oxalate, Neutral	lb.	.35	— .40
Peroxide, tins	lb.	.25	— .27
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Recryst.	lb.	—	— .13
Pyrophosphate	lb.	—	— .14
Salicylate, U.S.P., 100 lbs.	lb.	—	— .32
Resale	lb.	—	— .28
Sulfate (Glauber's Salt)	cwt.	1.25	— 1.35
Needle Crystals	cwt.	1.75	— 1.80
Sulfocarbolate	lb.	.25	— .26
Spartein Sulfate, (25 ozs.)	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Strontium Brom. 50 lb. bx.	lb.	—	— .29
Carbonate, pure	lb.	—	— .28
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate, Kegs	lb.	—	— .09
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .60
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	— 1.05
Alkaloid, Powd.	oz.	—	— .95
Acetate	oz.	—	— .95
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— .95
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— .95
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .95
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.05
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .95
Phosphate	oz.	—	— .95
Sulfate, crystals, powd.	oz.	—	— .76
Saccharinate	oz.	—	— 2.05
Strychnine preps. basis 100 oz. lots. tins. Single ounce packing 7c, ¼ oz. 25c, ⅛ oz. 50c extra			
Sugar of Milk, Powder	lb.	.18	— .18½
Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .38
Sulfonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 6.75
Sulfonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sulfur Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.95
Sulfur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.15	— 2.70
Flour, 100 p.c. pure	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.15
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure.	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.65
Precip., U.S.P.	lb.	.17½	— .18¼
Lac Sulfur	lb.	.08	— .10
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.29	— .31
U.S.P.	lb.	.36	— .37
Talcum, Amer., bags.	100 lbs.	—	— 1.00
Purified	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.58	— .61
Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Tin bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals			
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.37	— .38
Crystals	lb.	.28	— .30½
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Tribromphenol	lb.	—	— .85
Trional	oz.	—	— .47
Urea, Imp. Pharmaceutical.	lb.	—	— .40
Veratrine Sulfate, (1 oz.)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 2.50
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.,			
Yohimbin Hydchl., (1 oz.)	oz.	—	—12.50
Zinc Carbonate, U.S.P., precip.	lb.	—	— .37
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .35
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .42
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	—	— .17
Stearate	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulfate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .08

Heavy Chemicals

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS

Acetic, carlots and 10 barrel lots, spot, bbls. extra.			
28 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
56 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.50
70 p.c. bbls.	100 lbs.	6.50	— 7.00
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l.	100 lbs.	7.80	— 8.64
80 p.c., bbls., pure.	100 lbs.	8.50	— 9.00
Glacial, bbls.	100 lbs.	8.50	— 9.50
Chlorosulfonic, 93-95 p.c.	lb.	.15	— .16
Hydrobromic, 10 carboys and single carboys, spot.			
Commercial, 48 p.c.	lb.	.35	— .37
Pure, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— .40
Hydrofluoric, barrels and carboys, carlots and less.			
30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	— .07
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— .11
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.11	— .12
60 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.14	— .14½
White Acid, wks., cbys.	lb.	.25	— .26
Hydrofluosilicic 35 p.c.	lb.	.10	— .12½
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark	lb.	.04	— .04¼
22 p.c., light	lb.	.05½	— .06
44 p.c., dark	lb.	.09½	— .10
44 p.c., light	lb.	.12½	— .13
66 p.c.	lb.	—	— .16
80 p.c., Imported	lb.	—	— .18
Mixed, Nitric, tanks wks.	unit	.08	— .08¾
Sulfuric	unit	—	— .01
Muriatic, carlots and less, freight allowed.			
18 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.25
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.10	— 1.35
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.80	— 2.00
Iron Free cbys., 18 deg.	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.25
20 deg.	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
22 deg.	100 lbs.	1.80	— 2.00

ACIDS

Nitric, carlots and less, freight allowed.			
36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¼	— .06
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¾	— .06½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¼	— .07
47 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¾	— .07½
Oxalic, 10 bbls., wks. & spot	lb.	.11½	— .13
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech.	lb.	.09	— .10
Syrupy, 85-88 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .19
Pyroligneous, Tech.	gal.	.10	— .10½
Sulfuric, Tank carlots			
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	10.00	—10.50
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	16.00	—16.50
20 p.c. Oleum, tanks, f.o.b. wks.	ton	19.50	—20.00
40 p.c. oleum, drums	ton	35.00	—40.00
60 p.c. oleum, drums	ton	65.00	—75.00
Sulfurous com. cylinders	lb.	.08	— .09
Tannic, Tech. barrels	lb.	.40	— .55
Tungstic	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Acetone, C.P. Drums	lb.	.08	— 11
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c. wks.	lb.	.32	— 40
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled.	lb.	.45	— 47
Alums, carlots in barrels, and 10 barrels, spot.			
Ammonia, lump	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
Imported	lb.	—	— —
Ground	100 lbs.	3.60	— 3.85
Powdered	100 lbs.	3.90	— 4.15
Chrome	lb.	.06½	— .07
Potash lump	lb.	.05	— .05½
Imported	lb.	.03	— .03½
Ground	lb.	.05½	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.06	— .06½
Chrome	lb.	.06½	— .07
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00
Aluminum chloride, carboys.	lb.	.04	— .05
Anhydrous, drums	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulfate Iron free, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Commercial, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 2.00

Aluminum hydrate llght.	lb.	.19	— .20
Ammonia, Anhydrous, cyl.	lb.	—	— .30
Ammonia Water, Drums and carboys.			
26 deg.	lb.	.07½	— .09½
20 deg.	lb.	.06	— .08
18 deg.	lb.	.05½	— .07½
16 deg	lb.	.05	— .07
Ammonium Bifluoride, bbls.	lb.	.22	— .28
Imported	lb.	—	— .22
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.08¾	— .09¾
Lactate	lb.	—	— .17
Nitrate	lb.	.05¼	— .06½
Persulfate, bulk	lb.	—	— .50
Sal Ammoniac, barrels, cars and less, spot.			
Gray, rough	lb.	.07¼	— .08¼
Imported	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Granulated, white	lb.	.07½	— .08
Imported	lb.	.07¾	— .07½
Lump, casks, bbls.	lb.	.15¼	— .16
Sulfate, dbl. bags, f.a.s.	100 lbs.	—	— 3.25
*Dom., Bulk, wks.	100 lbs.	—	— 2.80
Antimony chloride, llq. cbys.	lb.	.12	— .14
Anhydrous, drums	lb.	.35	— .40
Oxide	lb.	.07	— .07½
Sulfide, Crimson	lb.	.35	— .40
Golden, No. 1	lb.	.16	— .20
Vermillion	lb.	—	— .40
Tartrolactate	lb.	—	— .47
Arsenic, white, bbls.	lb.	.06¼	— .07½
Red	lb.	.12½	— .13
Metal	lb.	—	— .17
Barium, chloride, bbls.	ton	—	— —
*Imported, csks.	ton	75.00	—80.00
Binoxide	lb.	.21	— .22
Imported	lb.	.16	— .17
Carbonate	ton	75.00	—85.00
Imported	ton	48.00	—50.00
Nitrate	lb.	.09¼	— .10
Imported	lb.	.06	— .06½
Barytes, floated, white	ton	28.00	—29.00
Blanc Fixe,	ton	70.00	—85.00
Imported	ton	—	— —

Fine Chemicals

Methyl Acetone, drums.....gal.	.70	— .72
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Methylene Blue, medicinal..lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Milk, powdered .....lb.	.14	— .15
Mineral Oil, while .....gal.	.75	— 1.25
Morphine, Acet., 10-oz. in 5s.oz	—	— 4.90
Hydrobromide, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	— 4.90
Hydrochloride, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	— 4.90
Sulfate, 10-oz. in 5s.....oz.	—	— 4.90
Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., ⅛s..oz.	—	— 8.40
Diacetyl Hydcl., 10 oz., ⅛s.oz.	—	— 7.60
Ethyl Hydcl., 10 oz., ⅛s..oz.	—	— 8.95
Morphine preps. in ⅛s vials, 50c higher, ¼s 25c, single ounce 7c.		
Soap, Castile, white pure....lb.	.24	— .30
Powd., U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	.32	— .35
Green, U.S.P. .....lb.	.07½	— .08½
Sodium Acetate, U.S.P.,gran.lb.	.12	— .13
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P....lb.	.50	— .60
Bicarb., U.S.P., powd., bbls.lb.	.02¼	— .02½
Bromide, U.S.P., 50 lb. bx..lb.	—	— .20
Imported, U.S.P. .....lb.	.16	— .17
Cacodylate .....lb.	2.75	— 3.05
Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide		
Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.		
Crystals, c.b., 10 lbs.....lb.	.13	— .14
Granular, c.b., 10 lbs.....lb.	.16	— .17
Chloride, C. P., bbls.....lb.	—	— .06
Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst. VIIIlb.	—	— .60
VIII .....lb.	—	— .60
Granular, U.S.P., gran.IX.lb.	—	— .73
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals		
Glycerophosphate, crystals..lb.	—	— 1.95
Hydroxide, U.S.P. .....lb.	—	— .18
Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— .75
Iodide, 25 lb. box.....lb.	—	— 3.65
Nitrate, U.S.P., Bbls.....lb.	.04¼	— .05½
Oxalate, Neutral .....lb.	.35	— .40
Peroxide, tins .....lb.	.25	— .27
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran....lb.	.07	— .07½
Recryst. .....lb.	—	— .13
Pyrophosphate .....lb.	—	— .14
Salicylate, U.S.P., 100 lbs..lb.	—	— .32
Resale .....lb.	—	— .28
Sulfate (Glauber's Salt).cwt.	1.25	— 1.35
Needle Crystals .....cwt.	1.75	— 1.80
Sulfocarbolate .....lb.	.25	— .26
Spartein Sulfate, (25 ozs.)...oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Strontium Brom. 50 lb. bx....lb.	—	— .29
Carbonate, pure .....lb.	—	— .28
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate, Kegs .....lb.	—	— .09
Salicylate, U.S.P. .....lb.	—	— .60
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.....oz.	—	— 1.05
Alkaloid, Powd. .....oz.	—	— .95
Acetate .....oz.	—	— .95
Glycerophosphate .....oz.	—	— .95
Hydrobromide .....oz.	—	— .95
Hydrochloride .....oz.	—	— .95
Hypophosphite .....oz.	—	— 1.05
Nitrate .....oz.	—	— .95
Phosphate .....oz.	—	— .95
Sulfate, crystals, powd....oz.	—	— .76
Saccharinate .....oz.	—	— 2.05
Strychnine preps. basis 100 oz. lots. tins. Single ounce packing 7c, ¼ oz. 25c, ⅛ oz. 50c extra		
Sugar of Milk, Powder.....lb.	.18	— .18½
Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots.....oz.	—	— .38
Sulfonethylmethane, U.S.P...lb.	—	— 6.75
Sulfonmethane, U.S.P. .....lb.	—	— 4.75
Sulfur Iodide, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 3.95
Sulfur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.15	— 2.70
Flour, 100 p.c. pure....100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.15
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure..100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.65
Precip., U.S.P. .....lb.	.17½	— .18¼
Lac Sulfur .....lb.	.08	— .10
Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	.29	— .31
U.S.P. .....lb.	.36	— .37
Talcum, Amer., bags..100 lbs.	—	— 1.00
Purified .....100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Terpin Hydrate .....lb.	.58	— .61
Theobromine Alkaloid .....lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Tin bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals		
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	.37	— .38
Crystals .....lb.	.28	— .30½
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes		
Tribromphenol .....lb.	—	— .85
Trional .....oz.	—	— .47
Urea. Imp. Pharmaceutical..lb.	—	— .40
Veratrine Sulfate, (1 oz.)....oz.	—	— 2.50
Hydrochloride .....oz.	—	— 2.50
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.,		
Yohimbin Hydchl., (1 oz.)..oz.	—	—12.50
Zinc Carbonate, U.S.P.,precip.lb.	—	— .37
Chloride, U.S.P. .....lb.	—	— .35
Nitrate .....lb.	—	— .42
Iodide. bulk .....lb.	—	— 4.00
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	—	— .17
Stearate .....lb.	.20	— .25
Sulfate, U.S.P. .....lb.	—	— .08

Heavy Chemicals

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS

Acetic, carlots and 10 barrel lots, spot, bbls. extra.			
28 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
56 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.50
70 p.c. bbls.	100 lbs.	6.50	— 7.00
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l.	100 lbs.	7.89	— 8.64
80 p.c., bbls., pure.	100 lbs.	8.50	— 9.00
Glacial, bbls.	100 lbs.	8.50	— 9.50
Chlorosulfonic, 93-95 p.c.	lb.	.15	— .16
Hydrobromic, 10 carboys and single carboys, spot.			
Commercial, 48 p.c.	lb.	.35	— .37
Pure, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— .40
Hydrofluoric, barrels and carboys, carlots and less.			
30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	— .07
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— .11
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.11	— .12
60 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.14	— .14½
White Acid, wks., cbys.	lb.	.25	— .26
Hydrofluosilicic 35 p.c.	lb.	.10	— .12½
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark	lb.	.04	— .04¼
22 p.c., light	lb.	.05½	— .06
44 p.c., dark	lb.	.09½	— .10
44 p.c., light	lb.	.12½	— .13
66 p.c.	lb.	—	— .16
80 p.c., Imported	lb.	—	— .15
Mixed, Nitric, tanks wks.	unit	.08	— .08¾
Sulfuric	unit	—	— .01
Muriatic, carlots and less, freight allowed.			
18 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.25
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.10	— 1.35
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.80	— 2.00
Iron Free cbys., 18 deg.	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.25
20 deg.	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
22 deg.	100 lbs.	1.80	— 2.00

ACIDS

Nitric, carlots and less, freight allowed.			
36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¼	— .06
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¾	— .06½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¼	— .07
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¾	— .07½
Oxalic, 10 bbls., wks. & spot	lb.	.11½	— .13
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech.	lb.	.09	— .10
Syrupy, 85-88 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .19
Pyroligneous, Tech.	gal.	.10	— .10½
Sulfuric, Tank carlots			
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	10.00	—10.50
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	16.00	—16.50
20 p.c. Oleum, tanks, f.o.b. wks.	ton	19.50	—20.00
40 p.c. oleum, drums	ton	35.00	—40.00
60 p.c. oleum, drums	ton	65.00	—75.00
Sulfurous com. cylinders	lb.	.08	— .09
Tannic, Tech. barrels	lb.	.40	— .55
Tungstic	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Acetone, C.P. Drums	lb.	.08	— 11
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c. wks.	lb.	.32	— 40
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled.	lb.	.45	— .47
Alums, carlots in barrels, and 10 barrels, spot.			
Ammonia, lump	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
Imported	lb.	—	— —
Ground	100 lbs.	3.60	— 3.85
Powdered	100 lbs.	3.90	— 4.15
Chrome	lb.	.06½	— .07
Potash lump	lb.	.05	— .05½
Imported	lb.	.03	— .03½
Ground	lb.	.05½	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.06	— .06½
Chrome	lb.	.06½	— .07
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00
Aluminum chloride, carboys.	lb.	.04	— .05
Anhydrous, drums	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulfate Iron free, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Commercial, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 2.00

Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.19	— .20
Ammonia, Anhydrous, cyl.	lb.	—	— .30
Ammonia Water, Drums and carboys.			
26 deg.	lb.	.07½	— .09½
20 deg.	lb.	.06	— .08
18 deg.	lb.	.05½	— .07½
16 deg	lb.	.05	— .07
Ammonium Bifluoride, bbls.	lb.	.22	— .28
Imported	lb.	—	— .22
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.08¾	— .09¼
Lactate	lb.	—	— .17
Nitrate	lb.	.05¼	— .06½
Persulfate, bulk	lb.	—	— .50
Sal Ammoniac, barrels, cars and less, spot.			
Gray, rough	lb.	.07¼	— .08½
Imported	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Granulated, white	lb.	.07½	— .08
Imported	lb.	.07¾	— .07½
Lump, casks, bbls.	lb.	.15¼	— .16
Sulfate, dbl. bags, f.a.s.	100 lbs.	—	— 3.25
*Dom., Bulk, wks.	100 lbs.	—	— 2.80
Antimony chloride, liq. cbys.	lb.	.12	— .14
Anhydrous, drums	lb.	.35	— .40
Oxide	lb.	.07	— .07½
Sulfide, Crimson	lb.	.35	— .40
Golden, No. 1	lb.	.16	— .20
Vermillion	lb.	—	— .40
Tartrolactate	lb.	—	— .47
Arsenic, white, bbls.	lb.	.06¼	— .07½
Red	lb.	.12½	— .13
Metal	lb.	—	— .17
Barium, chloride, bbls.	ton	—	— —
*Imported, csks.	ton	75.00	—80.00
Binoxide	lb.	.21	— .22
Imported	lb.	.16	— .17
Carbonate	ton	75.00	—85.00
Imported	ton	48.00	—50.00
Nitrate	lb.	.09¼	— .10
Imported	lb.	.06	— .06½
Barytes, floated, white	ton	28.00	—29.00
Blanc Fixe,	ton	70.00	—85.00
Imported	ton	—	— —

Heavy Chemicals

Bleaching Powder, Drums, carlots.			
F.o.b. wks., Contract	100 lbs.	—	— 1.75
Prompt	100 lbs.	—	— 1.85
Export, f.a.s.	100 lbs.	—	— 2.10
Imported, Drums and barrels, spot	100 lbs.	—	— 1.90
Bromine, Purified wks.	**lb.**	**—**	**— .20**
Calcium Acetate, bags	100 lbs.	—	— 1.75
Arsenate, bbls.	lb.	.16	— .13
Carbide, drums	lb.	.04½	— .05
Carbonate, bags	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.35
Chloride, solid, f.o.b.N.Y.	ton	—	—24.50
Imported	ton	—	—20.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—30.50
Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—30.50
Anhydrous	lb.	.14	— .15
Lactate	**lb.**	**—**	**— .13½**
Nitrate, bags	ton	—	—40.00
Chlorine, liquid, cyl., wks.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Carbon bisulfide, C.L. & less	**lb.**	**.06**	**— .07**
Carbon black	**lb.**	**.12**	**— .20**
Carbon tetrachlor., C.L.&Less	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Cobalt Oxide	**lb.**	**2.00**	**— 2.25**
Copper Carbonate	lb.	—	— .18
Cyanide	lb.	.58	— .60
Oxide	lb.	.15	— .15½
Subacetate (Verdigris)	**lb.**	**—**	**— .30**
Sulfate LC/L spot	100 lbs.	5.40	— 5.50
C/L. delivered	100 lbs.	5.45	— 5.55
Tartrate (verdigris substitute)	**lb.**	**—**	**— .30**
Copperas, wks., Bulk	100 lbs.	.75	— 1.00
Ferric Chloride, crys.	lb.	.10	— .11
Liquid, 40 deg.	lb.	—	— .06½
Ferrous Chloride, crys.	lb.	.06	— .06½
Sulfide	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Flake White	**lb.**	**.09¼**	**— .10½**
Fluorspar, 95 p.c. ex-dock	ton	—	—25.00
96 p.c. ex-dock	ton	—	—30.00
98 p.c. ex-dock	ton	—	—35.00
Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines	**ton**	**16.00**	**—17.00**
Imported, bags	ton	35.00	—40.00
Fusel Oil, crude, drums	gal.	1.35	— 1.65
Refined, drums	gal.	3.00	— 3.30
Kieselguhr	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
Lead Acetate, Barrels, freight allowed.			
White cryst.	lb.	.11	— .11½
White, broken	lb.	.10½	— .11
Granulated	**lb.**	**.10¾**	**— .11¾**
Brown, broken	lb.	.09½	— .10¼
Arsenate, powdered, bbls.	lb.	.11½	— .13
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	**lb.**	**.07½**	**— .07¾**
Red, American	lb.	.08	— .08¾
Sulfate, basic white	**lb.**	**.06¾**	**— .07**
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
Lithopone, bbls C/L & LC/L	lb.	.06	— .06½
Imported	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Lime, hydrate	lb.	.01	— .01½
Acetate	100 lbs.	—	— 1.75
Nitrate	ton	—	—40.00
Sulfur, Powd.	lb.	.10½	— .12
Magnesite	ton	70.00	—72.00
Magnesium Sulfate, Technical, bbls. carlots and 10 bbls.			
Domestic	100 lbs.	1.85	— 2.00
Imported	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Carbonate, tech.	**lb.**	**.06**	**— .08**
Chloride, fused, f.o.b. N.Y.	**ton**	**36.00**	**—40.00**
Imported, fused & gran.	ton	32.00	—36.00
Flaked, f.o.b., N. Y.	ton	38.00	—42.00
Fluosilicate, 30% soln.	**100 lbs.**	**8.00**	**—10.00**
Manganese Chloride	**lb.**	**.12**	**— .15**
Dioxide, 80-84 p.c., 10 bbls.	ton	80.00	—85.00
85-90 p.c.	ton	85.00	—90.00
Sulfate	**lb.**	**.11**	**— .13**
Nickel oxide	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .45**
Salts, single	lb.	.11	— .13
double	lb.	.11	— .13
Nitre Cake, bulk wks., C/L.	ton	4.00	— 4.50
Orange Mineral	**lb.**	**.11**	**— .13**
Paris Green	lb.	.18	— .20
Paris White	ton	15.00	—16.00
Phosphorus red, cases	lb.	—	— .50
Imported	lb.	.25	— .27
Yellow, cases	lb.	.25	— .35
Imported	lb.	.23	— .25
Oxychloride	lb.	.35	— .37
Sesquisulfide	**lb.**	**—**	**— .40**
Trichloride	lb.	.35	— .40
Plaster of Paris, tech.	**bbl.**	**4.25**	**— 4.50**
Potash, Caustic, drums, carlots and less, F.o.b. N. Y.			
Domestic 88-92 p.c.	lb.	.08	— .10
Imported	lb.	.05¾	— .06½
Domestic, 70-75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Potassium Bichromate, Barrels, carlots and less, spot.			
Binoxalate, tech.	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .42**
Crystals	lb.	.10	— .10¾
Powdered	lb.	.13	— .13½
Carbonate, 80-85 p.c., bbls.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Hydrated	lb.	.06¼	— .08
***85-90 p.c.**	**lb.**	**—**	**— —**
90-95 p.c.	lb.	.06	— .06½
96-98 p.c.	lb.	.06¼	— .07½
Potassium Chlorate, Carlots and less in barrels.			
Crystals, American	lb.	.08	— .10
Imported	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Powdered, American	lb.	.08	— .10
Imported	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Pyrotechnic, 200 mesh, imp.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Muriate, basis 80 p.c., bgs.	unit	.60	— .65

Heavy Chemicals

Potassium Metabisulfite	lb.	.23	— .25
Perchlorate, 10 bbls. & less	lb.	.12	— .14
Permanganate, Com'l., bbls.	lb.	.14	— .16
Imported	lb.	.14	— .16
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals			
*Potass. Prussiate, red	lb.	.60	— .70
Yellow	lb.	.26	— .27
Sulfate	**unit**		**— 1.00**
Titanium Oxalate	**lb.**		**— .50**
Salt Cake, bulk, C/L wks.	ton	17.00	—20.00
Salt, tech.	ton	12.00	—15.00
Saltpetre, bbls. C/L & less.	lb.	.07¼	— .09¼
Imported	lb.	.06¼	— .07
Note: Prices on soda alkalies are based on actual percentages and not N. Y. & L. test.			
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light, bgs., resale spot flat	100 lbs.	1.80	— 2.10
Contract, Basis 48 p.c. carlots wks., Bags	100 lbs		— 1.20
Prompt and spot, Basis 48 p.c. carlots, wks., bags.	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.30
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. dense, bgs., resale, spot flat	100 lbs.	1.90	— 2.00
Contract, Basis 48 p.c. carlots wks., Bags	100 lbs.		— 1.25
Prompt and spot, Basis 48 p.c. carlots, wks., bags.	100 lbs.	1.30	— 1.35
Soda, Caustic, 76 p.c. solid, resale spot, flat	100 lbs.	3.65	— 3.75
Contract, Basis 60 p.c., wks. carlots	100 lbs.		— 2.50
Prompt and spot, Basis 60 p.c. wks., carlots.	100 lbs.	2.57½	— 2.60
Contract 60 p.c. low grade cars wks. flat	100 lbs.		— 2.65
Ground and flake, 76 p.c. wks., prompt and spot, carlots, drums, flat	100 lbs.		— 3.72½
Contract, 76 p.c. wks., carlots, drums, flat	100 lbs.		— 3.65
Sodium Acetate	**lb.**	**.04**	**— .04¼**
Aluminum Sulfate, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00
Bicarbonate, bbls. & kgs.	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.55
Bichromate, bbls. C/L & LC/L	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼
Bisulfite, Powd.	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Solution 32-40 deg.	100 lbs.	1.35	— 2.00
Carbonate Sal. bbls.	100 lbs.	1.65	— 1.90
Chlorate, 10 bbls.	lb.		— .07
Imported	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Chloride, tech.	ton	12.00	—15.00
Cyanide, 96-98 p.c., bbls.	lb.	.26	— .28
73-76 p.c.	lb.	.23½	— .25
*Imported 120 p.c.	lb.	.23	— .23½
*128 p.c.	lb.	.25	— .26
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.		— .10
Imported	lb.	.09½	— .10
Hydrosulfite	lb.	.40	— .45
Hyposulfite, Barrels and kegs, carlots.			
Crystals	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.50
Granulated	100 lbs.	3.70	— 3.95
Nitrate, crude, bags C/L	100 lbs.	2.85	— 2.90
Double refined, Gran. bbls.	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Nitrite, bbls., wks.	lb.		— .09
Imported, bbls.	lb.	.09½	— .10
Perborate	lb.		— .30
Imported	lb.		— .20
Peroxide	**lb.**	**.25**	**— .27**
Phosphate (tri)	lb.	.05¼	— .06
di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.07	— .08
Technical	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
Mono-Sodium, ref.	lb.	.25	— .27
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.16¾	— .17¼
Silicate, 60 deg., drums & carboys	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.50
40 deg., tanks & cbys.	100 lbs.	.95	— 1.75
Silicofluoride	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Sulfate, Gl'b salt	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
Imported	100 lbs.	.95	— 1.00
Sulfide, 60 p.c., fused bbls. & drums	lb.	.05	— .05½
Imported	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Sulfite, Crystals	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Dessicated	**lb.**	**.09½**	**— .10½**
Sulfocyanide, bbls.	lb.	.45	— .47
Thiocyanate	lb.	.45	— .47
Tungstate, crys.	**lb.**	**.80**	**— .85**
Dessicated	**lb.**	**.70**	**— .75**
Strontium Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12	— .14
Imported	lb.	.07½	— .08
Carbonate, Imp.	lb.	.10	— .15
Sulfur Chloride, red, drums.	lb.	.05	— .06
Yellow	**lb.**	**.04½**	**— .05**
Sulfur Dioxide liq. cyl	**lb.**	**.08**	**— .09**
Sulfur, crude ex dock C/L.	ton	18.00	—20.00
Flour Com'l., bbls.	100 lbs.	1.70	— 2.00
Flowers, 100 p.c. bbls.	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.65
Sulfuryl Chloride, drums	lb.		— 1.00
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.29	— .30
Tin, bichloride 50 p.c. Sol'n.	lb.	.10¾	— .10½
Crystals	lb.	.28	— .30½
Oxide	lb.	.37	— .38
Tetrachloride	lb.	.20½	— .22
Whiting, bags	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.35
Imported	100 lbs.	.70	— .75
Zinc Carbonate, kegs, carlots and less	lb.	.14	— .16
Chloride, Carlots and less in barrels. Fused, American	lb.	.05	— .07½
Imported	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Granulated, American	lb.	.06	— .08½
Imported	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Cyanide, kegs	lb.	.42	— .43
Oxide, French, bbls. C/L.	lb.	.11	— .12½
American, bbls. C/L.	lb.	.08	— .09
Sulfate, bbls., Carlots & less	lb.	.02¼	— .03

*Nominal

Coal-Tar Products

Crudes

Anthracene 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.75	— 1.00
40-45 p.c.	lb.	.12	— 18
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	.29	— .35
Resale, drums incl. F.A.S.	gal.	.39	— .41
90 p.c.	gal.	.27	— .33
Carbazol	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark.	gal.	.45	— .47
Straw, 97-99 p.c.	gal.	.50	— .52
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .15
Creosote oil	gal.	.20	— .22
Dip, oil	gal.	.24	— .26
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.08½—	.09½
Flake	lb.	.07½—	.08½
Second Hands	lb.	.06¼—	.07
Phenol, Gov't Surplus	lb.	.12	— .17
Open Market	lb.	.12	— .15
Natural	lb.	.15	— .16
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00	—18.00
Solvent naphtha	gal.	.28	— .31
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.24	— .26
50 p.c.	gal.	.34	— .36
Toluene, pure	gal.	.30	— .36
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range.	gal.	.38	— .41
5 deg. dist. range.	gal.	.40	— .46
Nitration, 2 deg. range.	gal.	.45	— .51

Intermediates

Acid 1, 2, 4	lb.	.80	— .85
Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Technical	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Acid Benzoic, tech.	lb.	.45	— .50
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Acid Chloracetic, tech.	lb.	.38	— .40
Acid Cleves	lb.	1.52	— 1.55
Acid Gamma	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Acid H	lb.	.85	— .95
Acid Laurent's	lb.	.75	— .80
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Acid Monosulfonic F (delta)	lb.	2.30	— 2.35
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	.65	— .67
Refined	lb.	.70	— .72
Acid Nevile & Winther's	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Acid Phthalic	lb.	.32	— .35
Anhydride	lb.	.35	— .37
Acid Picramic	lb.	.65	— .70
Acid Picric	lb.	.20	— .40
Acid Salicylic, tech.	lb.	.22	— .24
Acid Sulfanilic, tech.	lb.	.24	— .25
Acid Tobias	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Acetanilide, tech.	lb.	.27	— .29
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	— 1.15
p-Aminophenol	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Hydrochloride	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
o-Aminophenol	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Aniline Oil, (drums extra)	lb.	.15½—	.16
Aniline Salt	lb.	.24	— .26
o-Anisidine	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
p-Anisidine	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Technical	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Anthraquinone Subl., bbls.	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
25 p.c. paste	lb.	.75	— .80
Bayer's Salt	lb.	—	— 1.00
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Benzidine Base	lb.	.85	— .90
Sulfate	lb.	.70	— .75
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Benzylchloride, redistilled	lb.	.35	— .37
95% tech.	lb.	.20	— .25
Bromobenzene	lb.	.35	— .37
Chlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.10	— .14
Tanks, wks.	lb.	—	— .08
Chlorhydrin	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Diaminophenol	lb.	5.50	— 5.60
Dianisidine	lb.	4.75	— 4.80
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	— .17
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.17	— .20
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	.06	— .07½
Diethylaniline	lb.	.60	— .62
Dimethylaniline, drums ext.	lb.	.38	— .42
Dimethylsulfate	lb.	.90	— .95
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.40	— .45
Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.21	— .25
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.25	— .27
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.33	— .35
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.25	— .27
Diphenylamine	lb.	.60	— .65
Diphenyloxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Ethyl Benzyl Aniline	lb.	—	— 1.40
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	—	— .40
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
"G" Salt	lb.	.70	— .72
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Methyl Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Michler's Ketone	lb.	—	— —
Monochlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.10	— .12
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Refined	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.28	— .30
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.30	— .32
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Sublimed	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
m-Nitroaniline	lb.	.77	— .80
p-Nitroaniline	lb.	.77	— .79
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.55	— .60
Nitrobenzene, redistilled	lb.	.10	— .11
o-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.38	— .40
p-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.27	— .30
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	— .32
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	— .77
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	— .77
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb.	—	— —
Nitrotoluene-s, Mixed	lb.	.15	— .17
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.15	— .18
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.70	— .72
p-Oxy-benzaldehyde	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
p-Phenetidin	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb.	—	— —
Phosgene	lb.	.60	— .70
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.35	— .37
"R" Salt	lb.	.60	— .68
Resorcinol Technical	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.25	— .30
Metanilate	lb.	.80	— .85
Naphthionate	lb.	.60	— .65
Picramate	lb.	.55	— .60
p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.08	— .09

Coal-Tar Dyes

Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	.60	— .65
Thiocarbanilide	lb.	.35	— .37
p-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	.40	— .42
p-Toluene Sulfonchloride	lb.	.15	— .25
Tolidine	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Sulfate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.30	— .32
o-Toluidine	lb.	.20	— .22
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	.50	— .60
Xylidine	lb.	.40	— .45

Coal-Tar Dyes

ACID COLORS:			
Black	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Blue	lb.	1.00	— 3.00
Brown	lb.	.80	— 1.25
Fuchsin	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Green	lb.	1.75	— 3.00
Orange II	lb.	.45	— .50
Orange III	lb.	.50	— .60
Red	lb.	.85	— 3.50
Scarlet	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Violet	lb.	1.60	— 3.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	1.35	— 1.80
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Erythrosin	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Indigotin, conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Indigotin, paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Naphthol Green	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.25
Orange, R. G.	lb.	.55	— .80
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Ponceau	lb.	.80	— .90
Scarlet 2R	lb.	.65	— .70
Tartarzin, Dom.	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Uranine	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wool Green S	lb.	1.50	— 4.00
DIRECT COLORS.			
Black	lb.	.55	— .65
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sky Blue, 5BX	lb.	—	— 1.75
Blue 2B	lb.	.60	— .80
Brown R	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Brown G	lb.	1.25	— 1.70
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Fast Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Fast Pink	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Fast Red	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Violet con't	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Benzopurpurin, 10 B.	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Benzopurpurin, 4 B.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Chrysophenin, Dom.	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Geranin	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	—	— 7.00
Primuline	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
OIL COLORS:			
Black	lb.	.70	— .80
Blue	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Orange	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Red III	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Scarlet	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Yellow	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.90	— .95
SULFUR COLORS:			
Black	lb.	.20	— .25
Blue	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Brown	lb.	.35	— .60
Green	lb.	1.00	— 1.75
Yellow	lb.	.75	— 1.00
CHROME COLORS:			
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Alizarin, medium	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	1.10	— 2.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	.55	— .65
Chrome Blue	lb.	.75	— 2.00
Chrome Brown	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	1.50	— 3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Yellow	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Gallocyanin	lb.	2.30	— 2.60
BASIC COLORS:			
Alkali Blue, conc.	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Auramine O	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Auramine OO	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	.70	— .80
Bismarck Brown G.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Brilliant Green Crystals	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Chrysoidin R	lb.	.75	— .80
Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.75	— .80
Crystal Violet	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Emerald Green, Crystals	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	.45	— .50
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	3.00	— 3.40
Fuchsin Base	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Methyl Violet, 3B.	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Methyl Violet, 4B	lb.	—	— 1.35
Methyl Violet, 6B.	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	—	— .70
Nigrosine, water sol., blue	lb.	—	— .60
Phosphine G., Domestic	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Rhodamine B. ex. con't	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Safranine	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	2.75	— 3.75
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Victoria Green	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Violamine R & B.	lb.	4.00	— 5.00

Dyestuffs

Natural Dyestuffs

Annatto, fine	lb.	.27	— .30
Seed	lb.	.04	— .05
Carmine No. 40	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Cochineal	lb.	.33	— .40
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	—	— —
Oudes	lb.	—	— —
Guatemala	lb.	—	— —
Kurpahs	lb.	—	— —
Madras	lb.	.85	— .95
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .28
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.14	— .15
Chinese	lb.	.15	— .16
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Aleppy	lb.	.06	— .06¼

Dyewoods

Barwood	lb.	.05	— .05½
Camwood, chips	lb.	.10	— .14
Fustic, sticks	ton	35.00	—37.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.06½	— .07
Logwood Sticks	ton	—	—30.00
Chips	lb.	.02½	— .03
Quercitron Bark, see tanning			
Red Saunders	lb.	.12	— .13

Dye Extracts

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.

Archil, Double	lb.	.16	— .18
Triple	lb.	.17	— .19
Concentrated	lb.	.18	— .20
Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	— .18
Liquid	lb.	.10	— .11
Tablet	lb.	.13	— .14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.21	— .23
Concentrated	lb.	—	— —
Flavine	lb.	.90	— .95
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.18	— .26
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .26
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.11	— .15
Gall	lb.	.16	— .18
Hematine Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.11½	— .13½
Crystals	lb.	.20	— .27
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	— .20
Logwood, solid	lb.	.15	— .23
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.08	— .13
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg	lb.	.07	— .10
Crystals	lb.	—	— .17
Persian Berries	lb.	.27	— .30
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.06	— .07
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .13

Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	—	— .75
*Technical	lb.	—	— .65
Blood, imported	lb.	—	— .50
Domestic	lb.	.40	— .45
Prussian blue	lb.	.45	— .50
Soluble	lb.	.45	— .50
Spray yolk	lb.	.35	— .45
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.09	— .11
Yolk Oil	lb.	—	— .35
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.08	— .09
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	— .09½
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	— .08¾
Carload lots	lb.	—	— .08

Dextrins and Starches

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	3.29	— 3.57
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	2.99	— 3.27
Potato white or canary	lb.	.08	— .08½
Sago Flour	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Starch, Powd., bags	100 lbs.	2.42	— 2.70
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.32	— 2.60
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Tapioca flour, high grade	lb.	.04¼	— .04¼
Medium grade	lb.	.03¾	— .03¾
Low grade	lb.	.02½	— .03

Tanning Woods

Algarobilla	ton	—	— —
Divi Divi	ton	34.00	—36.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	—	—35.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	—	— —
Myrobalans; J1	ton	—	—25.00
J2	ton	—	—20.00
B1	ton	—	—24.00
B2	ton	—	—19.00
R2	ton	—	—17.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—23.00
Ground	ton	—	—25.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	—	—10.00
Ground	ton	20.00	—25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. ton	ton	55.00	—58.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	—	—35.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton	31.00	—35.00
Beard 40 p.c.	ton	40.00	—42.00
Wattle Bark	ton	—	—40.00

Fixed Oils

Tanning Extracts

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, tanks, f.o.b. wks	lb.	.01¾—	.02
Powdered, 60 p.c.	lb.	.05¾—	.06
Decolorized	lb.	.09 —	.09½
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan liq.	lb.	.06½—	.07
Common	lb.	.05½—	.05¾
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.07 —	.07½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works	lb.	.04 —	.04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03¼—	.04
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb	.08 —	.08¾
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.06¼—	.06½
Myrobalans, liq., 25 p.c.tan	lb.	.05¼—	.05½
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06½—	.07
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.05 —	.05¼
Tanks	lb.	.04½—	.04¾
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.	lb.	.03½—	.03¾
Barrels	lb.	.04 —	.04¼
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.04½—	.05
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary	lb.	.04½—	.04¾
Clarified	lb.	.05 —	.05¼
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks	lb.	.01 —	.01¾
Powd., 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.02 —	.02¾
Sumac, liquid	lb.	.07 —	.09

Animal and Fish Oils

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	.57 —	.60
Tanks	lb.	— —	—
Domestic, prime	gal.	— —	—
*Degras American	lb.	.03¾—	.04
English	lb.	.04 —	.04¼
Neutral	lb.	.06 —	.07
*Herring, N.Y. bbls	gal.	.44 —	.45
Horse	lb.	.04½—	.04¾
Lard prime, tech.	gal.	.85 —	.90
Edible	gal.	— —	1.15
Off prime	gal.	.83 —	.92
No. 1	gal.	.65 —	.72
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.70 —	.77
No. 2	gal.	.63 —	.70
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	.53 —	.58
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.55 —	.60
Extra, blached, winter	gal.	.57 —	.62
Blown	gal.	.62 —	.68
*Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.	gal.	— —	—
*Tanks, wks.	gal.	— —	—
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.32 —	1.50
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.20 —	1.25
Pure	gal.	1.25 —	1.35
Oleo Oil, No. 1	lb.	— —	.11¼
No. 2	lb.	— —	.10½
No. 3	lb.	.09 —	.09½
Red Distilled	lb.	— —	.08½
Saponified	lb.	— —	.08½
Salmon, tanks, Coast	gal.	.33 —	.34
Sod	gal.	— —	.44
Sperm bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	1.69
45 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	1.64
Stearic Acid, single pressed	lb.	.09 —	.09¼
Double pressed	lb.	.09¾—	.10
Triple pressed	lb.	.10½—	.11
Tallow acidless, tanks	gal.	.68 —	.70
Barrels, c.l.	gal.	.75 —	.82
Whale, natural winter	gal.	— —	.70
Bleached, winter	gal.	— —	.75
Crude, No. 1 tanks, Coast	lb.	.05 —	.05¼
No. 2	lb.	— —	—

Greases, Lards, Tallows

(New York Markets)

Grease, Choice White	lb.	.09 —	.09½
Yellow	lb.	.06¼—	.06½
Brown	lb.	.06 —	.06¼
House	lb.	.06¼—	.06½
Bone Naphtha	lb.	.05½—	.06
Lard City, Steam	lb.	.11½—	.11¾
Compound	lb.	.13¾—	.13½
Stearine, lard	lb.	.13 —	.13½
Oleo	lb.	.10½—	.11
Tallow, edible	lb.	.08½—	.08¾
City, Special, loose	lb.	.06¾—	.07

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.07¾—	.08
City Fancy	lb.	.07¼—	.07½
Prime Packers	lb.	.07 —	.07¼
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.07½—	.07¾
"B" White	lb.	.06¾—	.06½
Yellow	lb.	.05¼—	.05½
Brown	lb.	.04¾—	.05
Bone	lb.	— —	.04¼
House	lb.	.05 —	.05½
Stearine, prime Oleo	lb.	.10 —	.10½
Lard	lb.	.11½—	.12

Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls	lb.	— —	.11½
Cases	lb.	— —	.12½
No. 3	lb.	— —	.10½
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.14¼—	.15
*Coast, bbls.	lb.	.13 —	.13½
Orient to N. Y., bbls.	lb.	.11¼—	.11½
Coconut Dom., Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.09 —	.09¼
*Tanks, Spot	lb.	— —	.08¾
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.09¾—	.10
*Tanks	lb.	.08⅞—	.09
Manila, tanks, coast	lb.	.07¾—	.08
Edible	lb.	.10 —	.10½
Copra, c.i.f., N. Y.	lb.	.04½—	.04¾
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	— —	.13
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.	lb.	.10 —	.10¼
Barrels	lb.	— —	.11½
Crude, bbls., N. Y.	lb.	— —	—
*Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills in buyers' tanks	lb.	— —	.10
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.	lb.	.10⅞—	.11⅛
*White	lb.	— —	.12½
Winter, yellow	lb.	— —	.12¼

*Nominal

Naval Stores and Fertilizers

Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	.79
10 barrel lots	gal.	—	.82
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	.84
Double boiled	gal.	—	.85
Rew, tanks	gal.	—	.75
English, Shipments, bbls.	gal.	.70	.72
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.12	1.15
Edible	gal.	1.80	2.10
*Foots, Spot bbls.	lb.	.09	.09¼
Shipment, bbls.	lb.	—	.09
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.08¾	.08½
Bonny Old Calabar	lb.	.07⅝	.07¾
Niger	lb.	.06½	.06¾
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	—
Imported	lb.	.08¾	.09
Peanut Oil, refined	lb.	.12½	.13
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks	lb.	.10½	.11
*Oriental, coast, tanks	lb.	.11¾	.12½
*Crude, Bbls., spot	lb.	—	.11½
Perilla, c.i.f., N. Y., bbls.	lb.	—	.11
Bbls., N. Y.	lb.	.12	.12½
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	—
Rapeseed, ref'd bbls.	gal.	.83	.85
Blown, bbls., 8 lbs.	gal.	.92	.95
Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	1.15	1.20
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks Coast, Mar.	lb.	—	.09¼
C.i.f. In Bond	lb.	.06½	.06¾
New York, bbls., crude	lb.	.10½	.10¾
Edible	lb.	.11½	.12¼
Teaseed, crd., bbls.	lb.	.12	.12¾
Walnut, Crude	lb.	.09½	.10

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—33.00
Columbia		—	—
New Orleans	ton	—	—
Corn Cake	short ton	—	—
Meal Chicago	short ton	—	—30.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	48.00	—50.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	50.00	—51.00

*Nominal

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls.	gal.	.87	.87½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	—	—
Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	—	—
Pitch Prime	bbl.	—	6.00
Rosins, B		—	5.15
D		—	5.20
E		—	5.20
F		—	5.20
G		—	5.20
H		—	5.20
I		—	5.20
K		—	5.50
M		—	6.25
N		—	6.60
WG		—	7.00
WW		—	7.50
Rosin Oil, first run	gal.	.36	.37
Second run	gal.	.38	.39
Tar, kiln-burnt	bbl.	—	—10.00
Retort	bbl.	—	— 9.00

Fertilizer Materials

*Ammon. Sulf. bulk	100 lbs.	—	— 2.80
Double bgs., f.a.s., N.Y.	100 lbs.	—	— 3.25
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.	unit	4.00	— 4.15
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw.	ton	—	—30.00
Raw, Chicago	ton	—	—25.00
Cyanamide wks.	unit	—	— 2.75
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b. works	unit	3.40	& .10
Nitrate Soda	100 lbs.	2.85	— 2.90
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago	unit	3.35	& .10
Ground, N. Y.	unit	3.85	& .10

Phosphate Rock—F.o.b. Mines			
Florida pebble, 68-72%	ton	5.00	— 7.50
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.	ton	8.00	— 9.00
Phosphate, Acid, 16 p.c.	ton	9.00	—11.00
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c.	unit	.60	— .65
Sulfate	unit	—	— 1.00
Steamed Bone Meal, N.Y.	ton	—	—30.00

Metals

Aluminum 98-99% Virgin	cwt.	17.50	—18.50
Remelted, Scrap	cwt.	.08¾	— .09
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese	cwt.	4.35	— 4.65
Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)			
Cadmium	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cobalt	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Copper prime Lake	cwt.	13.00	—13.12½
Electrolytic	cwt.	—	—12.87½
Casting	cwt.	—	—12.62½
Graphite, crude, Amorphous	ton	15.00	—42.50
Flake	lb.	.02	— .06¾
Iridium	oz.	150.00	—160.00
Lead, N. Y.	cwt.	4.75	— 4.80
Magnesium, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.25
Manganese ore	unit	.24½	— .26
Mercury	flask	49.00	—50.00
Nickel Ingot	cwt.	—	—41.00
Shot	cwt.	—	—43.00
Electrolytic	cwt.	—	—45.00
Palladium	oz.	51.00	—55.00
Platinum, pure	oz.	—	—90.00
Silver	oz.	—	— .99¾
Foreign	oz.	—	— .64¾
Tin Straits	cwt.	—	—29.00
American, pure	cwt.	—	—28.75
99 p.c. pure	cwt.	—	—28.50
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit			
Wolframite, Chinese		1.85	— 2.00
Bolivian		2.75	— 3.00
Scheelite, Amer.		—	— —
Japanese		—	— —
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment	cwt.	—	— —
Spot	cwt.	4.95	— 5.00

Crude Drugs

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
No. 2	lb.	.80	— .85
No. 3	lb.	.58	— .65
Agaric, white	lb.	—	— 1.35
Almonds, bitter	lb.	—	— .30
Sweet	lb.	—	— .35
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Ambergris, black	oz.	—	— 8.00
Grey	oz.	—	—25.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .08½
Powdered	lb.	—	— .12
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.45	— .50
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	—	— .05
Cantharides, Chinese, cases	lb.	—	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.25
Russian, whole	lb.	—	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Cascara Amarga, 150 lb. bales	lb.	—	— .40
Castoreum	lb.	—	— 4.00
Charcoal Willow, pd. bbls.	lb.	.06	— .07
Wood, powdered	lb.	.04	— .04½
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 2.80
Cochineal, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Colocynth, Apples	lb.	.24	— .25
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.37	— .40
Spanish Apples	lb.	.28	— .30
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.18	— .20
Jewelers, large	lb.	.60	— .70
Small	lb.	.60	— .70
French	lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered	lb.	—	— .14
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	—	— .45
Reeds	lb.	.68	— .70
Ergot, Russian	lb.	—	— —
Spanish, 200 lb. bags	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Grains of Paradise	lb.	.12	— .13
Guarana	lb.	—	— .80
Honey Calif.	lb.	—	— .11
Hops, N. Y., prime	lb.	.23	— .26
Pacific Coast, prime	lb.	.23	— .26
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)			
Russian	lb.	—	— 9.00
Kamala	lb.	—	— 3.25
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.04	— .05
Leeches	C.	—	—10.00
Lime Juice, clarified	gal.	.55	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	—	— 1.25
Lycopodium, 22 lb. boxes	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Manna, large flake	lb.	—	— .85
Small flake	lb.	.50	— .52
Sorts	lb.	—	— .45
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.08	— .09
Irish, Bleached	lb.	.09	— .10
Musk, pods, Cabardine	oz.	16.00	—17.00
Tonquin	oz.	17.00	—19.00
Grain, Cab.	oz.	25.00	—26.00
Tonquin	oz.	32.00	—33.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals			
Nutgalls, Chinese	lb.	.16	— .17
Aleppy	lb.	.13	— .14
Nux Vomica, buttons, bgs.	lb.	.06	— .07
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.11	— .12
Quassia Chips	lb.	—	— .06
Sandalwood, Chips	lb.	—	— .35
Ground	lb.	—	— .40
Scammony, resin	lb.	—	— 1.25
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.30	— .31
Storax, liquid, tech.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gen., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.30
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03½
Kegs	per keg	—	— 3.00
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	1.25	— 1.40
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	.45	— .50
Artificial	lb.	.09	— .11
Spirits, See Naval Stores			

*Nominal

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.25	— .26
South American	lb.	.30	— .31
Fir, Canada	gal.	10.75	—11.00
Oregon, bbls., cans	gal.	1.25	— 1.40
Peru	lb.	—	— 2.25
Tolu	lb.	.50	— .60

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	—	— .25
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .14
Barberry (tree)	lb.	—	— .25
Bayberry	lb.	—	— .12
Blackhaw of Root	lb.	.24	— .25
of Tree	lb.	.16	— .17
Buckthorn	lb.	.06½	— .07
Canella alba	lb.	.50	— .55
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.11	— .15
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	—	— .35
Siftings	lb.	.20	— .24
Chestnut	lb.	—	— .09
Cinchona, Red quills	lb.	.45	— .55
Broken	lb.	.15	— .20
Yellow U.S.P.	lb.	.16	— .18
Condurango	lb.	.07	— .08
Cotton Root	lb.	—	— .14
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	—	— .09
Cramp (true)	lb.	.40	— .42
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	—	— .09
Elm, Select, bdls.	lb.	.25	— .27
Grinding	lb.	.12	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.14	— .15
Fringe Tree	lb.	.20	— .21
Hemlock	lb.	—	— .06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Mezereon	lb.	.10	— .11
Oak, red	lb.	.05	— .06
White	lb.	.05	— .06

Crude Drugs

Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	—	.06
Sweet	lb.	—	.05
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.14½ —	.15
Northern	lb.	.14½ —	.15
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	—	.18
of Fruit	lb.	—	.18
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.10 —	.14
Select	lb.	.19 —	.20
Simaruba	lb.	—	.14
Soap, whole	lb.	.05 —	.05½
Cut	lb.	.08½ —	.09
Crushed	lb.	.08½ —	.09
Powdered	lb.	.11 —	.12
Wahoo of Root	lb.	—	.55
of Tree	lb.	.25 —	.26
Willow, Black	lb.	—	.06
White	lb.	—	.15
White Pine Rossed	lb.	—	.06
White Poplar	lb.	—	.04
Wild Cherry—			
Thin Green Rossed	lb.	.16 —	.18
Thick Rossed	lb.	.10 —	.12
Thin Natural	lb.	.09 —	.10
Thick Natural	lb.	.06 —	.07
Witch Hazel	lb.	—	.08

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	—	.18
Cassia Fistula	lb.	—	.10
Castor	lb.	—	.03½
St. Ignatius	lb.	—	.22
St John's Bread	lb.	.06 —	.08
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	1.25
Para	lb.	.80 —	.90
Surinam	lb.	.85 —	.95
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	8.50 —	9.00
Cuts	lb.	7.00 —	7.50
Bourbon	lb.	3.00 —	3.75
South American	lb.	7.00 —	7.25
Tahiti, Yellow Label	lb.	—	2.10
Green Label	lb.	—	2.10

BERRIES

Cubebs, ordinary, 130 lb. bags	lb.	.90 —	.95
XX	lb.	.95 —	1.00
Powdered	lb.	.95 —	1.00
Fish, 100 lb. bags	lb.	.05 —	.06
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.35 —	.40
Juniper, 125 lb. bgs	lb.	.03¾ —	.04
Laurel	lb.	—	.08
Poke	lb.	—	.16
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11 —	.12
Raspberries, dried	lb.	.35 —	.40
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.12 —	.13
Sloe	lb.	.14 —	.15

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.10 —	.12
Borage	lb.	—	.28
Calendula Petals, Imp	lb.	—	.50
Chamomile, Hungarian	lb.	.19 —	.20
Roman	lb.	—	.75
Clover Tops	lb.	—	.10
Dogwood	lb.	—	.15
Elder	lb.	.23 —	.24
Insect, open whole	lb.	—	.38
Closed whole	lb.	—	.40
Powdered, Pure	lb.	.55 —	.60
Flowers and stems, 50 p.c.	lb.	.35 —	.36
Kousso	lb.	—	1.10
Lavender	lb.	.25 —	.40
Linden, with Leaves	lb.	.10 —	.11
Without Leaves	lb.	.20 —	.21
Malva, blue	lb.	—	.38
Black	lb.	—	—
Mullein	lb.	—	.60
Orange	lb.	.45 —	.50
Poppy, red	lb.	.40 —	.50
Saffron, American	lb.	1.10 —	1.15
Valencia	lb.	25.00 —	26.00
Violet	lb.	—	.70

Tilia (see Linden)

*Nominal

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	—	.30
Cape	lb.	.08 —	.08½
Curacao, cases	lb.	—	.07½
Socrotrine, whole	lb.	—	.40
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	—	1.60
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.26 —	.27
Seconds	lb.	.22 —	.23
Sorts Amber	lb.	.10 —	.10½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.18 —	.20
Asafetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.30
Powdered	lb.	—	.55
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	—	1.50
Sumatra	lb.	—	.80
Camphor, ref., See Fine chem. list			
Catechu	lb.	—	.10
Chicle	lb.	.80 —	.90
Damar	lb.	.30 —	.32
Euphorbium	lb.	—	.35
Powdered	lb.	—	.55
Galbanum	lb.	1.10 —	1.20
Gambier	lb.	.06¾ —	.07
Gamboge	lb.	1.15 —	1.20
Guaiac	lb.	.28 —	.40
Karaya, Powdered	lb.	.18 —	.20
Kino	lb.	—	.50
Mastic	lb.	.43 —	.45
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.43 —	.44
Sorts	lb.	.40 —	.42
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.09 —	.10
Tears	lb.	.13 —	.18
Opium, See fine chem. list			
Sandarac	lb.	.23 —	.25
Scammony Resin	lb.	—	1.40
Senegal, picked	lb.	.16 —	.17
Spruce	lb.	—	1.00
Storax, Tech. cases. See Misc'l. Drugs			
Thus	lb.	—	.06
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	2.10 —	2.20
No. 2 to No. 6	lb.	1.00 —	2.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00 —	1.50
Turkish	lb.	.90 —	1.50

Crude Drugs

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	—	.93
Fine Orange	lb.	—	.88
Second Orange	lb.	—	.85
T. N.	lb.	—	.84
Ground reg.	lb.	—	.92
Regular bleached	lb.	—	.95
Bone Dry	lb.	—	.98

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.28	.30
Balmony	lb.	—	.14
Belladonna	lb.	.11	.14
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	—	.09
Buchu, Short	lb.	—	.95
Long	lb.	—	—
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	—	—
American, (no assay)	lb.	—	.20
U.S.P.	lb.	—	.30
Catnip	lb.	.10	.15
Chestnut	lb.	—	.06
Chiretta	lb.	—	.20
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—
Truxillo	lb.	—	.35
Coltsfoot	lb.	—	.08
Corn Silk	lb.	—	.05½
Damiana	lb.	.09½	.10
Deer Tongue	lb.	—	.08
Digitalis	lb.	.08	.09
Eucalyptus	lb.	—	.05½
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.10	.12
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09	.10
Henbane	lb.	.22	.23
Henna	lb.	.17	.18
Horehound	lb.	.08	.09
Jaborandi	lb.	.34	.35
Laurel	lb.	.03½	.04½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	.07
Liverwort	lb.	—	.25
Lobelia	lb.	.09	.10
Matico	lb.	—	.20
Marjoram, German	lb.	.22	.23
French	lb.	.12	.14½
Motherwort Herb	lb.	—	.11
Patchouli	lb.	.30	.35
Pennyroyal	lb.	.08	.14
Peppermint, American	lb.	.14	.20
Pichi	lb.	—	.10
Prince's Pine	lb.	—	.15
Plantain	lb.	—	.15
Pulsatilla	lb.	—	.45
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	—	.06½
Rose, pale and red	lb.	.25	.50
Rosemary	lb.	.04½	.05
Rue	lb.	—	.25
Sage, Dalmatian	lb.	.05½	.06½
Greek	lb.	.03	.04
Spanish	lb.	.03	.04
Savory	lb.	.10	.10½
Senna, Alex. whole, cases	lb.	.28	.35
Half Leaf, 350 lb. bales	lb.	.15	.16
Siftings	lb.	.09½	.10
Powdered	lb.	.12	.13
Tinnevelly, Jobbing	lb.	.12	.14
Grinding	lb.	.04	.06
Pods	lb.	.06	.06½
Powdered	lb.	.08	.09
Sideritis, cut	lb.	—	.19
Skullcap, Western	lb.	—	.20
Spearmint, American	lb.	—	.24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.14	.15
Stramonium	lb.	.09	.10
Tansy	lb.	.16	.18
Thyme Spanish	lb.	.07½	.08
French	lb.	—	.09
Uva Ursi	lb.	—	—
Witch Hazel	lb.	—	.09
Wormwood, imported	lb.	.10	.12
Yerba Santa	lb.	.11	.12

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	.25
Aletris (Unicorn true)	lb.	.30	.32
Alkanet	lb.	.10	.12
Althea, cut	lb.	.11	.12
Whole	lb.	.08	.08½
Angelica American	lb.	.15	.16
Arnica	lb.	.25	.28
Arrowroot, American, powd.	lb.	.05	.06
St. Vincent, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06	.08
Bamboo Brier	lb.	—	.05
Bearsfoot	lb.	—	.05
Belladonna	lb.	.12	.14
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	—	.17
Beth	lb.	—	.17
Blood	lb.	.14	.15
Blueflag	lb.	.25	.28
Bryonia	lb.	.10	.12
Burdock	lb.	.10	.11
Calamus, bleached	lb.	—	.50
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.10	.11
Cohosh, black	lb.	.08	.09
Blue	lb.	.08½	.09
Colchicum	lb.	.13	.15
Colombo, whole	lb.	—	.04
Comfrey	lb.	.20	.22
Culver's	lb.	.17	.18
Cranesbill	lb.	.12	.13
Dandelion, Imported	lb.	.08	.09
Doggrass, U.S.P., cut	lb.	.14	.15
Echinacea	lb.	—	.35
Elecampane	lb.	—	.10
Galangal	lb.	—	.08
Gelsemium	lb.	—	.12
Gentian	lb.	.08	.09

Seeds and Spices

Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.28	— .40
See Spices			
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	1.00	— 3.00
Northwestern wild	lb.	6.00	— 8.00
Southern wild	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Gold Seal	lb.	—	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Hellebore, Black, Powd.	lb.	—	— .20
White	lb.	—	— .12
Powdered	lb.	—	— .14
Helonias (Unicorn false)	lb.	.45	— .48
Ipecac Cartagena	lb.	—	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.00
Rio whole	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Jalap, whole	lb.	.15	— .17
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	— .24
Kava Kava	lb.	—	— .17
Lady Slipper	lb.	.65	— .70
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	—	— —
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.06	— .06½
Selected	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered, 250 lb. bbls.	lb.	.09	— .10
Lovage	lb.	.38	— .45
Manaca	lb.	—	— .20
Mandrake	lb.	.12	— .13
Musk, Russian	lb.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.08	— .09
Verona	lb.	.05	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.08	— .10
Fingers	lb.	.80	— .85
Pareira Brava	lb.	.23	— .25
Pellitory	lb.	—	— .08
Pink true	lb.	.75	— .80
Pleurisy	lb.	—	— .19
Poke	lb.	—	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.10	— .11
Rhubarb, H. D., 350 lb. cases	lb.	.80	— .85
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	—	— .50
Mexican	lb.	—	— .45
Scammony Root	lb.	.05	— .06
Senega	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Serpentaria	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.18	— .20
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	—	— .30
Stripped	lb.	—	— .45
Spikenard	lb.	.17	— .18
Squill, white	lb.	.04	— .04½
Stillingia	lb.	—	— .09
Stone	lb.	—	— .10
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Aleppy	lb.	.05¾	— .06
China	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Unicorn false, See Helonias True, See Aletris			
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	—	— .10
Yellow Dock	lb.	—	— .15
Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	— .30

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	.13	— .14
Star	lb.	.15½	— .16
Spanish	lb.	.17	— .17½
Annatto	lb.	.03	— .03½
Canary, Morocco	lb.	.06	— .06½
South American	lb.	.04	— .04½
Caraway, African	lb.	—	— —
Dutch, 100 lb. bags	lb.	—	— .09½
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	.75	— 1.20
Decorticated	lb.	.52	— .54
Celery, 220 lb. bags	lb.	.18	— .18½
Colchicum	lb.	.14	— .16
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	—	— —
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.05½	— .06
Bleached	lb.	.08½	— .09
Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	— —
Morocco	lb.	.17	— .17½
Dill	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Fennel, French	lb.	.11½	— .12
German	lb.	.11½	— .12
Flax, whole	per bbls.	—	—12.00
Ground	lb.	—	— .06½
Foenugreek, 200 lb. bags	lb.	.03½	— .04
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04	— .04½
Chilian	lb.	—	— —
Job's Tears, white	lb.	—	— .07½
Larkspur	lb.	—	— .17
Lobelia	lb.	—	— .70
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.06	— .06½
Bombay, Brown	lb.	—	— .06
California, Brown	lb.	.05¼	— .05¾
Yellow	lb.	—	— .06½
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.03½	— .04
English, Yellow	lb.	.06½	— .07
Danish, Yellow	lb.	.06¾	— .06½
Dutch, Yellow	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.14½	— .15
Turkish	lb.	.06	— .08
Blue Indian	lb.	.08½	— .09½
White Indian	lb.	—	— .07½
Quince	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Rape South Amer.	lb.	.04	— .04½
Japanese, small	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Sabadilla	lb.	—	— .10
Stavesacre	lb.	—	— .35
Stramonium	lb.	.13	— .14
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	— —
Kombe	lb.	—	— .35
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.06	— .06½
South American	lb.	.04½	— .05
Worm, American	lb.	.10	— .11
*Levant	lb.	1.75	— 1.80

SPICES

Cassia Buds, 66 lb. cs.	lb.	—	— .10
China, Selected	lb.	.05½	— .07
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.23	— .25
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.18	— .19

Essential Oils

Cloves, Zanzibar, 135 lb. bale	lb.	.31½	— .32
Amboynas	lb.	—	— —
Penang	lb.	.60	— .65
Ginger, African	lb.	.09½	— .10
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.29	— .39
Fancy Bold	lb.	.38	— .40
Japan	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Cochin ABC and lemon	lb.	.10	— .10½
Mace, Siauw	lb.	.37	— .38
Banda, No. 1	lb.	.45	— .46
Batavia	lb.	.29	— .30
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.21	— .22
73s-80s	lb.	.27	— .28
Pepper, Black Slng	lb.	.10¼	— .10½
White	lb.	.13¼	— .13½
Peppers, Red, Mombasa	lb.	.32	— .33
Cherries	lb.	.19½	— .20
Bombay	lb.	.16	— .16½
Japan	lb.	.40	— .42
Pimento, Select	lb.	—	— .04½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.19½	— .22
Bees, white	lb.	.33	— .35
Yellow, clean	lb.	.16	— .18
Crude	lb.	.14½	— .17
Candelila	lb.	.24	— .25
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.55	— .58
No. 1, North Country	lb.	.46	— .48
No. 2, North Country	lb.	.25	— .26
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.15	— .16
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.14½	— .15
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.07½	— .08
White	lb.	.09	— .09½
Japan	lb.	.17	— .18
Montan, crude	lb.	.04½	— .05
*Bleached	lb.	—	— —
Ozokerite, brown	lb.	—	— .20
Green	lb.	.22	— .24
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p.	lb.	.03¾	— .04½
Ref'd 118-120 deg.	lb.	.03¼	— .03½

Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils

*Nominal

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Bitter, f.f. P.A.	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chems.			
Sweet	lb.	.50	— .60
Peach Kernel (Apricot)	lb.	.25	— .27
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Rectified	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Anise Tech., 16 2-3 lb. cans.	lb.	.50	— .55
U. S. P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Bay	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Bergamot, 25 lb. coppers	lb.	4.80	— 5.00
Artificial	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Birch Tar, Rect.	lb.	—	— 2.75
Crude	lb.	—	— 1.85
Bois de Rose	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Cade	lb.	.50	— .60
Cajuput, Native	lb.	.65	— .70
U.S.P.	lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor, by-product	lb.	.10	— .10½
Japanese white	lb.	.19	— .20
Cananga, Native	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Rectified	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	—	— 2.25
Crude	lb.	—	— 1.90
Cassia Technical, 75-95 p.c.	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.70	— .72
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.30	— .32
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	11.00	—15.00
Leaf	lb.	—	— 2.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.55	— .56
Java	lb.	—	— .75
Cloves, cans	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Bottles	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Croton	lb.	—	— 1.10
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Cumin	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Dill	lb.	—	— 4.00

Erigeron	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.38	— .40
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Bourbon, (Reunion)	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Turkish	lb.	—	— 4.25
Ginger	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— 2.75
Hemlock	lb.	—	— .85
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Wood	lb.	.50	— .55
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Spike, Spanish	lb.	.85	— .90
Lemon, U.S.P., 25 lb. cop.	lb.	.85	— .90
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Limes, Expressed	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Distilled	lb.	.50	— .55
Linaloe	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals			
Mustard, natural, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	—	—17.00
Artificial	lb.	—	— 3.00
Neroli, Bigarade	oz.	8.00	—20.00
Petale	oz.	10.00	—25.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—15.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Orange, bitter	lb.	—	— 2.25
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Italian, 25 lb. cop.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Origanum, Cans	lb.	.25	— .30
Patchouli	lb.	10.00	—12.50
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	—	— 1.75
Imported	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Peppermint Natural, tins.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Japanese, thrice rect.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
French	lb.	8.50	—10.00
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	—	— 1.75
Pumilio, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Rose, French	oz.	—	—10.00
Bulgarian	oz.	7.50	— 8.50
Artificial	oz.	2.50	— 3.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Rosemary, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .60
Tech.	lb.	.45	— .50
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	—	— 7.25
West Indian	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sassafras, natural, 50 lb. cans	lb.	—	— .90
Artificial	lb.	.46	— .48
Savin	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Spearmint	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Spruce	lb.	—	— .85
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	—	— 9.00
Tar, bbls.	gal.	.28	— .30
Refined, U.S.P., cans	gal.	—	— 1.00
Thyme, red, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
White, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Vetivert, Bourbon	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Wine, heavy	lb.	—	— 2.75
Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.35	— .40
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Wormwood Dom.	lb.	11.75	—12.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Manila	lb.	22.50	—30.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—10.00

Oleoresins

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Capsicum	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Cubeb	lb.	—	— 7.00
Ginger	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Malefern	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	—	— 4.00
Orris	lb.	—	—18.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 5.00
Vanilla	lb.	8.50	— 9.50

Perfumers' Sundries

Almond Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Ambergris, black	oz.	—	— 8.00
Ambergris, gray	oz.	—	—25.00
Chalk, precipitated	lb.	.02¾	— .03½
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Lanolin hydrous	lb.	.12	— .15
Lanolin anhydrous	lb.	.14	— .15
Musk Cab., pods	oz.	16.00	—17.00
Musk, Cab., grains	oz.	25.00	—26.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains	oz.	32.00	—33.00
Musk, Tonquin, pods	oz.	17.00	—19.00
Oak Moss	lb.	.40	— .50
Orris Root, Florentine, whole	lb.	.08½	— .09
Verona	lb.	—	— .07
Powdered, Gran.	lb.	.08	— .12
Rice Starch	lb.	.06	— .08
Sandalwood, chips and ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Talc, Italian	ton	38.00	—40.00
Talc, French	ton	20.00	—25.00
Talc, domestic	ton	17.00	—18.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Natural Derivatives

Anethol	lb.	—	— 1.75
Borneol	lb.	—	— 3.50
Citronellol	lb.	10.00	—14.00
Citral	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Eucalyptol	lb.	.80	— .82
Eugenol	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Geraniol	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Linalool	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Menthol	lb.	6.25	— 6.40
Rhodinol	lb.	—	—15.00
Safrol	lb.	.55	— .60

Synthetic Aromatics

Acetophenone, C.P.	lb.	3.50	— 3.00
Amyl Butyrate	lb.	—	— 2.50
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Anisic Aldehyde	lb.	—	— 4.25
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Free From Chlorine	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
BenzylAcetate	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Benzyl Formate	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Bromstyrol	lb.	—	— 4.00
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	—	— 3.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	—	— 4.50
Citronellal	lb.	—	— 2.00
Coumarin	lb.	—	— 3.15
Resale	lb.	—	— —
Diphenyloxide	lb.	.80	— .85
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Heliotropin	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	— 10.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb.	9.00	—10.00
Linalyl Benzoate	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	9.00	—10.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	.35	— .40
Resale	lb.	—	— .35
Mirbane, rect., drums extra	lb.	.10	— .11
Musk Ambrette	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	9.00	—10.00
Musk Xylene	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Nerolin	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	6.00	— 9.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Phenylethylalcohol	lb.	7.00	— 9.00
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Vanillin	oz.	—	— .55
Resale	oz.	—	— .54
Violet, artificial (Ionone)	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Yara Yara Crystals	lb.	2.25	— 2.50

Imports of Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, etc.

Imports at N. Y. from March 18 to March 25

ACIDS—**Cresylic,** 2 drs., McKesson & Robbins Co., Hull; 30 drs., Lunham & Moore, Rotterdam; **Tartaric,** 150 csks., W. Neuberg, Rotterdam

ALOES—105 cs., De Sola Bros. & Pardo, Curacao; 100 cs., C. F. Hernandez Sons & Co., Curacao; 100 crts., Selma Mercantile Corp., Curacao; 200 cs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao

ALUMINUM SULFATE—83 csks., Bush, Reich & Gent, Rotterdam

AMMONIUM SALTS—**Alum,** 25 bbls., Arco Trading Corp., Hamburg; **Carbonate,** 12 bbls., Order, Hamburg; **Muriate,** 110 csks., Bush, Beach & Gent, Rotterdam; **Oxalate,** 2 cs., Order, Hamburg

ANNATTO—200 bgs., Order, Kingston; 106 bgs., Colonial Bank of London, Kingston

ANTHRACENE PITCH—270 dble. bgs., Lunham & Moore, Rotterdam

BARIUM SALTS—19 csks., Chemical National Bank, Hamburg; **Carbonate,** 200 bgs., National Park Bank, Bremerhaven; 73 csks., Superfos Co., Hamburg; **Chloride,** 19 csks., Chemical National Bank, Hamburg; **Peroxide,** 93 drs., J. W. Hampton, Jr. & Co., London; 36 drs., Order, Hamburg; 107 kgs., W. A. Brown & Co., Rotterdam; 2 kgs., F. Boehm, Ltd., Rotterdam

BARKS—11 bls., Cohen & Co., Nassau; 12 b.s., Peek & Velsor, Hamburg; **Cocillana,** 21 bls., S. C. Blau, Arica; **Mangrove,** 1 bg., Caracas Comm. Corp., Trinidad; **Siftings,** 10 bgs., Cohen & Co., Nassau

BARM—6 csks., Irving National Bank, Hamburg

BARYTES—220 bgs., O. Haase, Hamburg; 122 csks., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Hamburg; 147 csks., American Metal Transport Co., Rotterdam

BEANS—**Vanilla,** 3 cs., American Exchange National Bank, Colombo; 8 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Vera Cruz; 15 cs., Gomez & Sloan, Inc., Vera Cruz

BERRIES—**Juniper,** 100 bgs., Order, Leghorn

BRONZE POWDER—13 cs., P. P. Chemical Co., Bremerhaven; 24 cs., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremerhaven; 33 cs., Ladenburg Thalmann & Co., Bremen; 1 cse., C. B. Richard & Co., Hamburg; 50 cs., Order, Hamburg; 6 cs., Order, Hamburg

CALCIUM SALTS—**Carbide,** 1,000 drs., Order, Hamburg; **Chloride,** 138 drs., Order, Hamburg; 270 drs., National American Bank, Hamburg

CASEIN—6 cs., Belgian Trading Co., Havre

CERESINE—84 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Hamburg

CHROMIUM SALTS—**Fluoride,** 10 bbls., Weisenhalz & Co., Hamburg; **Oxide,** 4 csks., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Rotterdam

COBALT ACETATE—10 cs., Order, Hamburg

COCHINEAL—18 scks., Hagemeyer Trading Co., Marseilles

COCOA BUTTER—246 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 263 bls., Habicht & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Alpha Lus Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Alpers & Mott, Rotterdam; 1,958 bls., Order, Hamburg; 100 bls., Habicht & Co., Hamburg; 10 cs., Arco Trading Corp., Hamburg; 100 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 20 bls., Cofton Imptg. Co., Hamburg; 101 bls., F. E. Child & Bro., Hamburg; 476 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 786 bgs., Habicht & Co., Rotterdam; 33 bgs., Cosmopolitan Shipping Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., T. M. Duche & Sons, Rotterdam; 328 bls., Order, Rotterdam; 799 bls., Order, Hamburg; 322 bgs., Habicht & Co., Hamburg; 125 bgs., 86 bls., Order, Hamburg

COLORS—3 cs., Order, Constantinople; 15 bbls., Order, Genoa; 1 cse., Equitable Trust Co., Rotterdam; 12 csks., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam; 3 csks., 1 cse., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 3 cs., National City Bank, Rotterdam; 2 csks., New York Color & Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 2 csks., 1 cse., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 3 csks., Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 1 cse., Franklin Import & Export Co., Rotterdam; 13 csks., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 1 csk., 1 cse., Order, Rotterdam; 2 cs., Corn Exchange Bank, Rotterdam; 3 csks., Franklin Import & Export Co., Hamburg; 1 cse., Order, Hamburg; 1 cse., American Express Co., Hamburg; 55 drs., Ciba Co., Antwerp; 6 csks., 1 cylinder, Sandoz Chemical Works, Antwerp; 3 csks., New York Color & Chemical Co., Antwerp; 1 cse., American Express Co., London; 1 pkge., Seven Seas Merc. Transport Co., London; 3 cs., Order, London; 7 csks., 4 drs., Andreykovicz & Dunk, Antwerp 200 csks., Heemsoth Basse & Co., Havre; 80 csks., Geigy Co., Havre; 8 kgs., Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., London; 5 bbls., Order, Genoa; 16 cs., M. Grumbacher, Hamburg; 5 cs., Ambi Industrial Wks., Hamburg; 1 cse., C. W. Sellers, Hamburg; **Alizarine,** 3 csks., Equitable Trust Co., Rotterdam; 33 csks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 1 csk., American Exchange National Bank, Rotterdam; **Bronze,** 15 cs., Gerstendorfer Bros., Bremerhaven; 35 cs., Order, Bremerhaven; 4 cs., Gerstendorfer Bros., Bremen; 21 cs., American Express Co., Bremen; **Coal-Tar,** 7 cs., 11 csks., American Exchange National Bank, Rotterdam

DEXTRIN—500 bgs., Hall Trading Corp., Hamburg

DIVI DIVI—4,100 bgs., R. Desvernine, Curacao; 890 bgs., Eggers & Heinlein, Pompabar

DRAGON'S BLOOD—26 bgs., Lunham & Moore, Rotterdam

EPSOM SALT—1,200 bgs., Superfos Co., Hamburg; 490 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 1 csk., American Express Co., Hamburg

ERINOID—8 pkgs., W. B. Fox & Bros., Southampton

EXTRACTS—**Logwood,** 22 bbls., 20 cs., Logwood Mfg. Corp., Cape Haitien; **Rennet,** 1 csk., Bunham Chemical & Metal Corp., Hamburg; **Sesame,** 25 cs., Order, Constantinople

FLOWERS—**Insect,** 3 bls., Lunham & Moore, Rotterdam; **Chamomile,** 5 bls., Lunham & Moore, Rotterdam

GELATINE—5 cs., Cox Gelatine Co., Glasgow; 1 cse., Schick Trading Corp., Danzig; 100 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 1 cse., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 60 bls., S. Isaacs & Co., Marseilles; 10 cs., W. E. Miller, Havre; **Powdered,** 500 bbls., H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam; **Sheet,** 1 cse., B. O. R. R. Co., Hamburg

GLAUBER'S SALT—250 bgs., Order, Bremen; 264 scks., Cooper & Cooper, Hamburg; 203 csks., Globe Shipping Co., Hamburg; 1,284 bgs., Globe Shipping Co., Hamburg

GUM—243 cs., Order, Bombay; **Copal,** 104 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 154 bgs., Order, London; **Karaya,** 200 bgs., Order, Bombay; **Mastic,** 30 cs., Ionian Bank, Ltd., Constantinople; 28 cs., Banque Comm., Constantinople; 22 cs., Bank of Athens, Constantinople; 57 cs., Ionian Bank, Ltd., Constantinople; **Persian,** 20 bgs., Order, Bombay; **Tragacanth,** 160 bgs., 167 cs., Order, Bombay

HOPS—10 bls., E. Wattenburg Co., Hamburg; 10 cs., J. Sourensohein, Hamburg

KAINIT—226,951 kilos A. Vogel, Hamburg; 181,411 kilos, A. Vogel, Hamburg; 181,465 kilos, A. Vogel, Hamburg; **Crude,** 1 lot in bulk, A. Vogel, Bremen

KATANOL—2 csks., Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., Rotterdam

LEAVES—27 bls., S. S. Penick & Co., Hamburg; 24 bls., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg; **Buchu,** 5 bls., Order, Southampton; **Matico,** 23 bls., S. C. Blau, Arica; **Stramonium,** 72 bls., Anderson Hillier Co., Hamburg; **Sumac,** 4 bls., Order, Palermo

LICORICE—50 cs., Order, Catania

LIME CITRATE—256 csks., C. Pfizer & Co., Messina; 171 csks., Citro Chemical Co. of America, Messina

LITHOPONE—40 bbls., Alkai Chem. Corp., Hamburg; 16 bbls., A. Kramer & Co., Hamburg; 40 csks., Order, Hamburg; 4 cs., E. M. F. Waldo, Antwerp; 100 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp

LYCOPODIUM—2 cs., Order, Danzig; 1 cse., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg

MAGNESITE—237 csks., Columbia Trust Co., Hamburg; **Calcined,** 570 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam

MAGNESIUM SALTS—**Citrate,** 50 cs., Gallagher & Ascher, Genoa; **Chloride,** 202 cs., Chemical Corp., Hamburg

MANGANESE CHLORIDE—5 csks., Order, Hamburg

MYROBALANS—22,761 bgs., Order, Bombay; **Crushed,** 3,260 pkts., Stand. Bank of South America, Calcutta; **Whole,** 7,225 pkts., Stand. Bank of South America, Calcutta; 12,740 pkts., Order, Calcutta

NAPHTHALENE—228 csks., Order, Hamburg

OCHRE—824 scks., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Marseilles; **Red,** 60 csks., J. L. Smith & Co., Hull

OILS—2 cs., Elmer & Amend, Hamburg; 250 bbls., L. G. Gillespie & Son, London; 15 cs., D. Coviello, Naples; 5 cs., General Transport Co., Naples; 8 bbls., Order, Naples; 14 cs., Bernard Judae & Co., Bordeaux; 240 csks., American Shipping Co., Bordeaux; **Castor,** 126 bbls., Canadian Pacific Railway, Hull; 168 pkgs., Netherlands Chemical Co., Hull; 100 bbls., Order, Hull; **Creosote,** 4,000 tons, Order, London; 2,000 tons, Order, Rotterdam; **Haarlem,** 20 cs., Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam; 2 cs., R. J. Godwins Sons, Inc., Rotterdam; **Linseed,** 302 bbls., African & Eastern Corp., Hull; 25 cs., Munson S. S. Line, Hull; 100 bbls., A. Kaplan, Hull; 1 bx., Elbert & Co., Hull; 1,030 bbls., Order, Hull; a quantity in bulk, Order, Hull; 40 bbls., Netherland Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 762 bbls., Netherland Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 282 bbls., St. Clair Oil Co., Rotterdam; 2,293 bbls., Patton Pitcairn Division Pitts Glass Co., Rotterdam; 253 bbls., American Linseed Co., Rotterdam; 184 bbls., Netherland Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 115 bbls., American Linseed Co., Rotterdam; 190 bbls., Clements & Son, Rotterdam; 376 bbls., Clements & Son, Rotterdam; 1,913 bbls., Order, Rotterdam; 295 bbls., Order, Antwerp; **Olive,** 1 cse., 1 bbl. D. Pasquale, Naples; 3 cs., General Transport Co., Naples; 41 cs., F. Manniello, Naples; 13 cs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Naples; 10 cs., B. Vincenzo, Naples; 4 cs., Davies Turner & Co., Naples; 1 bbl., General Transport Co., Naples; 5 cs., C. Andrews, Naples; 21 cs., G. Ascione, Naples; 19 pkgs., General Transport Co., Naples; 10 cs., Southern Pacific Co., Bordeaux; 100 cs., F. H. Leggett & Co., Bordeaux; 10 csks., E. La Montague's Sons, Bordeaux; 12 cs., C. Friedenberg, Naples; 51 pkgs., General Transport Co., Naples; 4 cs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Messina; 300 cs., Order, Leghorn; 61 csks., Order, Palermo; 119 bbls., W. Schall & Co., Algiers; 43 cs., Habicht & Co., Malaga; 100 bbls., National Bank of New York, Malaga; 50 bbls., State Bank of New York, Malaga; 400 cs., F. H. Leggett & Co., Malaga; 15 csks., 20 cs., Order, Marseilles; 300 cs., Livermore Dearborn & Co., Genoa; 250 cs., T. Pipitone, Genoa; 200 cs., I. Lionelli, Genoa; 300 cs., Luckenbach S. S. Co., Genoa; 5 cs., American Express Co., Genoa; 1,197 cs., Order, Genoa; 50 cs., G. Basciano, Naples; 11 bbls., N. Caralaga, Constantinople; 26 cs., S. Cakaldi, Constantinople; 25 cs., Colombo Co., Constantinople; 12 bbls., T. Panagiotopoulos, Constantinople; 5 bbls., M. Catsoulis, Constantinople; 6 bbls., Bank of Athens, Constintinople; 4 bbls., Bank of Athens, Constantinople; 6 bbls., G. Bosmas, Constantinople; 533 bbls., 1 cse., Order, Constantinople; 130 cs., East River National Bank, Genoa; 50 cs., J. Munroe & Co., Genoa; 50 cs., G. Petroni, Genoa; 300 cs., E. Martini, Genoa; 400 cs., Livermore Dearborn & Co., Genoa; 250 cs., American Express Co., Genoa; 1 cse., G. H. McFadden, Genoa; 300 cs., Order, Genoa; 6 bbls., 16 cs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Naples; **Sulfur,** 5 bbls., T. Panagiotopoulos, Constantinople; 40 bbls., Order, Naples; 300 bbls., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Marseilles; 200 bbls., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Naples; **Palm,** 109 csks., Rome Soap Mfg. Co., Hull; **Kernel,** 22 csks., E. E. Jones Chemical Co., Hull; **Rape,** 20 bbls., E. H. Kellogg & Co., Hull; 100 bbls., National City Bank, Hull; 1 bx., St. Clair Oil Co., Hull; 1 bx., Elbert & Co., Hull; 1 cse., Order, Rotterdam

OILS, ESSENTIAL—80 qu. cs., A. Chiris & Co., Messina; 195 hlf. cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; 80 cs., Order, Messina; 7 cs., Houbigant, Inc., Southampton; 13 drs., Order, Malaga; 6 cs., J. W. Lyon & Co., Rotterdam; 8 cs., Polaks Frutal Wks., Rotterdam; 4 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Hamburg; 3 cs., G. V. Gross & Co., Marseilles; 20 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Hamburg; **Almond,** 49 cs., Order, Marseilles; **Cajuput,** 25 cs., J. B. Horner & Co., Rotterdam; 25 cs., Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., Rotterdam; **Citronella,** 14 drs., Fidelity Intern. Trust Co., Colombo; 23 drs., Order, Colombo; **Orange,** 20 cs., Order, Kingston; 10 cs., Colonial Bank of London, Kingston

OPIUM—10 cs., American Express Co., Havre

PHOSPHORUS—200 cs., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Hamburg; 100 cs., Order, Hamburg
PIASSAVA—440 bdls., Order, Hamburg
PIMENTO—243 bgs., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Kingston; 250 bgs., Colonial Bank of New York, Kingston; 100 scks., Steinhardter & Nordlinger, Alicante; 20 scks., Judson Freight Forwarding Co., Alicante; 50 scks., E. E. Marks & Co., Alicante; 50 scks., Austin, Nichols & Co., Alicante; 100 scks., Order, Alicante
PLUMBAGO—100 bbls., Order, Colombo
POTASSIUM SALTS—32 csks., P. C. Kuyper & Co., Hamburg; 32 csks., Globe Shipping Co., Hamburg; 69 csks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Hamburg; 10,440 bgs., Soc. Comm. des Potasses di Alsace, Dunkirk; **Alum,** 75 bbls., Arco Trading Corp., Hamburg; 133 csks., Blackburn Trading Corp., Hamburg; **Bromide,** 20 cs., Blackburn Trading Corp., Hamburg; 100 cs., Superfos Co., Hamburg; 50 cs., Order, Hamburg; **Carbonate,** 36 csks., P. H. Petry & Co., Bremen; 9 csks., American Woodpulp Corp., Hamburg; **Caustic,** 358 drs., National American Bank, Bremerhaven; 219 drs., Order, Hamburg; 50 drs., Peters White & Co., Hamburg; **Chlorate,** 247 drs., Order, Marseilles; 720 bbls., Mechanics & Metaals National Bank, Hamburg; **Muriate,** 334 bgs., Mutual Chemical Co., Bremerhaven; 3,000 bgs., Battelle & Renwick, Bremerhaven; 2,133 bgs., American Agricultural Co., Bremerhaven; 1,822 bgs., A. Vogel, Bremen; 2,000 bgs., A. Vogel, Hamburg; 2,000 bgs., A. Vogel, Hamburg; **Nitrate,** 131 csks., Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg; **Permanganate,** 50 drs., Arco Trading Corp., Hamburg; **Prussiate,** 60 csks., Order, Hamburg; **Sulfate,** 7,001 bgs., A. Vogel, Hamburg; 1,000 bgs., A. Vogel, Hamburg; 3,500 bgs., A. Vogel, Hamburg
QUININE—3 cs., Huyck & Sons, Bordeaux; **Sulfate,** 1 cs., C. L. Huisking, Havre
ROOTS—1 bg., Schieffelin Co., London; 8 bgs., Peck & Velsor, Hamburg; 56 bgs., Peek & Velsor, Hamburg; **Arrow,** 35 cs., J. P. Smith & Co., London; **Broom,** 193 bls., E. W. Spann, Vera Cruz; 200 bls., Parsons Trading Co., Vera Cruz; **Bulbon,** 4 cs., C. B. Richard & Co., Rotterdam; **Ipecac,** 18 bgs., R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena; **Iris,** 1 cse., Order, Southampton; **Licorice,** 25 cs., Order, Marseilles; **Rhubarb,** 15 cs., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg
ROSIN—70 csks., Eastman Kodak Co., Bordeaux; 3 csks., Order, Bordeaux
SAFFRON—3 cs., Order, Barcelona
SAFROL—4 bbls., Fritzsche Bros., Hamburg
SAL AMMONIAC—54 bbls., Kreuger & Toll Corp., Hamburg; 33 drs., Chemical National Bank, Hamburg
SANDALWOOD—Chips, 20 bls., Order, Bombay
SAPONINE—3 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg
SEEDS—Anise, 50 bgs., Order, Malaga; 110 scks., Order, Barcelona; **Caraway,** 150 bgs., Levy & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Habicht & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Schiltuis American Trading Co., Rotterdam; 150 bls., Ideal Trading Co., Rotterdam; 200 bls., W. Tappenbeck, Rotterdam; 185 bls., Starch Products Co., Rotterdam; 300 bgs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 200 bls., H. B. Epstein & Bros., Rotterdam; 175 bgs., J. J. Toledano & Co., Bordeaux; 200 bgs., Order, Bordeaux; **Cardamom**—56 cs., American Exchange National Bank, Colombo; **Castor,** 34,166 bgs., Order, Bombay; **Coriander,** 700 bgs., J. J. Toledano & Co., Bordeaux; **Cumin,** 270 bgs., Scandinavian Seed Co., Hamburg; **Fennel,** 34 bgs., Order, Marseilles; **Flax,** 35,162 bgs., L. Dreyfus & Co., Rosario; 8,260 bgs., L. Dreyfus & Co., Buenos Aires; **Mustard,** 126 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 150 bgs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 318 scks., A. Joensson & Co., London; **Poppy,** 150 bgs., Archibald & Lewis, Rotterdam; 74 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 63 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Hamburg; 100 bgs., C. J. Sperco & Son, Rotterdam; **Blue,** 35 bgs., Order, Hamburg; **Rape,** 50 bls., J. D. Nordlinger, Rotterdam; 200 bgs., C. J. Sperco & Son, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Jules Lewis, Inc., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., C. J. Sperco & Son, Rotterdam; **Sugar Beet,** 330 bgs., Order, Bremerhaven; 1,960 bgs., American Express Co., Hamburg
SEED LAC—5 cs., Order, Calcutta
SEIGNETTE SALT—66 csks., W. Neuberg, Rotterdam
SHELLAC—5 cs., F. Henjes, Jr., Inc., Bremerhaven; 50 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 600 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 5 cs., F. Henjes, Jr., Hamburg; **Garnet,** 20 chests, Irving National Bank, Hamburg; 30 chests, Irving National Bank, Hamburg
SOAP—151 pkgs., A. Tsifakis, Constantinople; 369 bxs., A. Badjimankols, Constantinople; 100 bxs., Order, Leghorn; 3 cs., B. Altman & Co., Southampton; 18 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Southampton
SODIUM SALTS—Caustic, 1 cse., F. Henjes, Jr., Bremen; **Chlorate,** 24 cs., American Express Co., Hamburg; **Cyanide,** 140 cs., Lusskin & Co., Havre; **Fluoride,** 33 bbls., Order, Hamburg; **Nitrate (ref'd),** 27 csks., Order, Hamburg; **Phosphate,** 113 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; **Prussiate,** 49 csks., Kidder Peabody & Co., Rotterdam; 28 csks., Irving National Bank, Hamburg; **Sulfide,** 82 cs., C. F. Grant & Co., Bremerhaven; **Sulfite,** 180 bbls., Foreign Trade Supply Corp., Hamburg
SPICES—Cinnamon, Quills, 200 bls., American Exchange National Bank, Colombo; **Chillies,** 168 pkgs., Order, Bombay; **Ginger,** 1 bbl., Export Fish Co., Aguadella; 45 bgs., Colonial Bank of London, Kingston; 58 bgs., 4 bbls., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Kingston; 2,191 bgs., Order, Bombay; **Mace,** 3 bbls., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Grenada; 82 cs., J. H. Forbes Tea & Coffee Co., Rotterdam; 147 cs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 17 cs., Lunham & Moore, Rotterdam; **Mustard,** 26 csks., J. Wile Sons, Southampton; **Nutmegs,** 50 bgs., Catz American Co., Grenada; 18 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Grenada; 189 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada; Grenada; 20 bgs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Grenada; 12 bgs., J. Carrnana, London; 111 bgs., Van Loan & Co., London; 58 bgs., Order, London; **Pepper, Black,** 348 bgs., Order, Bombay; **Red,** 8 bgs., E. Levy, Constantinople
SULFUR—Precipitated, 2 cs., C. A. Sykes, London
SUMAC—Ground, 1,400 bgs., Order, Palermo
TALC—500 scks., Irving National Bank, Genoa; 200 scks., Relchard Coulston, Inc., Genoa; 600 scks., Lincoln Trust Co., Genoa; 300 bgs., Kountze Bros., Genoa; 50 scks., Order, Genoa; 5 csks., Kirchberger & Co., Bordeaux; 10 cs., Bunney Smith & Co., Bordeaux; 600 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Bordeaux; 1,800 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bros., Bordeaux; 500 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
TARTAR—41 cs., Tartar Chemical Co., Messina; 200 scks., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles; **Cream,** 100 csks., W. Neuberg, Rotterdam; 2 csks., W. Neuberg, Rotterdam
THYMOL—5 cs., Order, Hamburg
WAX—Bees, 75 cs., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Rotterdam; 50 bgs., Order, Havana; **Montan,** 150 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Hamburg; 275 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Hamburg
ZINC SALTS—Chloride, 68 drs., Order, Hamburg; 12 csks., E. M. & F. Waldo, Antwerp; **Nickeled,** 39 cs., L. C. Hirsch & Co., Hamburg; **Oxide,** 35 bbls., Order, Bremerhaven; 5 csks., Order, Hamburg
ZIRCONIA—463 bgs., Order, Hamburg

Books of Trade Interest

TEXTBOOK OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. A. F. Holleman, Ph.D., University of Amsterdam. Issued in English in Cooperation with Hermon C. Cooper, College of the City of New York. Sixth English Edition. 8 vo., 528 pages. John Wiley & Sons, New York. 1921.

This well known text is now in its sixth edition in English with a total issue of twenty-five thousand. The present edition departs from the others in minor details only. The subject of inorganic chemistry is presented from the standpoint of physical chemical theory and is intended as a text for advanced students and a reference work for the profession generally. The Textbook of Organic Chemistry by Dr. Holleman, translated by Walker and Mott, is a companion volume to the present inorganic text.

RAW SILK, A JRACTICAL HAND-BOOK FOR THE BUYER. By Leo Duran. Second revised edition, illustrated. About 200 pages. Published by the Silk Publishing Co., New York.

Mr. Duran tells the story of the production of raw silk in the Far East and in Italy, in simple language and covers the commercial history of the industry in China, Japan, and other centers in such detail that a buyer knows the origin of the product he purchases, how it was made, and the markets where it was sold. The author knows his subject thoroughly, having traveled in all the silk producing countries and the reader feels that everything worth writing about the raw silk industry has been told, in this little volume. In addition to the text a list of the raw silk firms of the world is given.

A SYSTEMATIC QUALITATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. By Geo. W. Sears, Ph.D., University of Nevada. 8 vo., 119 pages. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1921.

A textbook which is based on the idea that there is more to be taught in a course of qualitative analysis than the simple separation and identification of the elements and groups. Discussions of the theoretical considerations entering into each reaction are scattered throughout the book at the places where they are most needed so that the student is not compelled to look up references elsewhere. The law of mass action and the ionic theory are given especial prominence in the explanatory matter which is in all cases kept distinct from the procedures for the analysis.

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CHEMIST wanted, who has had experience in manufacture of sealing wax. Opportunity for man who knows business and willing worker. Box 67, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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FOR SALE 5 kilo tin Essence Mandarin at $4.00 per pound. Thac Industrial Products Co., Trenton, N. J.

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OFFER Stillingia and Serpentaria for regular future delivery. Prices and samples on request. Natural Products Co., Forestburg, Texas.

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WHO is interested in supply of Quinoline, high grade, low price? Address Box 6, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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WANTED—One 1,500 to 1,600 gallon jacketed nitrator. Give all details and condition. Box 89, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—Drums, second-hand, good condition only, give full details and price first letter. Box 74 DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FOR SALE—Centrifugals, steam and electric driven, 36 to 48 inches. American and Tolhurst—attractive prices for immediate sale. Box 76 DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—One 1,700 gallon Buffalo Reducer. Give all details and condition. Box 90, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Buyers' Guide

For full particulars as to products and addresses see Index of Advertisers on the page following.

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Battelle & Renwick
Butterworth Judson Corpn.
Church & Dwight
The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.
Commercial Solvents Corpn.
Contact Process Co.
Chas. Cooper & Co.
The Dow Chemical Co.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Ellis Jackson & Co.
B. G. Feinberg
General Chemical Co.
Goldsmith Bros. Sm. & Refg. Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Wm. S. Gray & Co.
R. W. Greeff & Co.
Innis Speiden & Co.
Wm. E. Jordan & Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Litter & Allen
Merchants Chemical Co.
Meteor Products Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works
The Miner-Edgar Co.
Nichols Copper Co.
Pacific Chemical Co.
Pfaltz & Bauer
Protexol Corp.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem.
Semet Solvay Co.
Solvay Process Co.
Stein Hall & Co.
George F. Taylor Co.
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.
Victor Chemical Works
The Warner Chemical Co.
Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co.
Jacques Wolf & Co.

FINE CHEMICALS

Abbott Laboratories
Baird & McGuire
Chicago Starch Co.
Antoine Chiris Co.
Commercial Solvents Corp.
Commonwealth Chemical Corp.
Charles Cooper & Co.
The Dow Chemical Co.
Eastman Kodak Co.
B. G. Feinberg
E. Fougera & Co.
T. Fujisawa & Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
William S. Gray & Co.
R. W. Greeff & Co.
A. H. Higbie
A. Klipstein & Co.
Jose Lopez
Litter & Allen
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
May & Baker
Merck & Co.
Meteor Products Co.
H. A. Metz & Co.
The Miner-Edgar Co.
Monsanto Chemical Works
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Wks.
Pacific Chemical Co.
Pfaltz & Bauer
Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Stein Hall & Co.
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.
Victor Chemical Works
Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co.

DYESTUFFS

Butterworth-Judson Corp.
Calco Chemical Co.
Chemical Co. of America
Dow Chemical Co.
Essex Aniline Works
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Ellis Jackson & Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
H. A. Metz & Co.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
New Brunswick Chem. Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Sanborn Chemical Works
Stein Hall & Co.
George F. Taylor Co.
Jacques Wolf & Co.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS

Abbott Laboratories
Baird & McGuire
The Barrett Co.
Butterworth-Judson Corp.
Calco Chemical Co.
Chatfield Mfg. Co.
Chemical Company of America
Commonwealth Chemical Corp.
Essex Aniline Works
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Jordan Coal Tar Products Co.
H. A. Metz & Company
Monsanto Chemical Works
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Pacific Chemical Co.
Protexol Corp.
Sanborn Chemical Works
The Walker Chemical Co.

FATTY OILS

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A. Klipstein & Co.
New Brunswick Chem. Co.
National Oil Products Co.
George F. Taylor Co.
Jacques Wolf & Co.

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W. J. Bush & Co.
Antoine Chiris Co.
Fritzsche Bros.
Magnus, Mabée & Reynard, Inc.
Morana, Incorporated
Van Dyk & Co.

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W. J. Bush & Co.
Walter Denman
E. Fougera & Co.
A. H. Higbie
Jose Lopez
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.
Morana, Incorporated
Pfaltz & Bauer

EQUIPMENT

P. Blakiston's Son & Co.
Buffalo Foundry & Machine Co.
The Chemical Age
Chemical Trade Journal
Nashville Industrial Corp.
The Revue de Produits Chimique
The Yakugyo Shuho

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